CYCLES
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. V. NO. 14 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
*Nippon Maru	Horiuchi	6346	17th Jan.	18th Jan
Yokohama Maru	T. Isonake	9181	3th Jan	20th Jan
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6 37	19th Feb.	3rd Mar
Aden Maru	Y. Naru	6037	10th „	31st „
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5448	28rd Jan	3rd Feb
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima	6th Feb		8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.

(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 22nd January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporaed in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
21st Jan. ..	"NALDERA" *	15,825
28th „ ..	"CHLEDONIA,.	7,572
4th Feb. ..	"EGYPT	7,941
11th „ ..	"DELTA,"	8,097
18th „ ..	"MACEDONIA"	10,512
25th „ ..	"MOREA,,	16,890
4th Mar. ..	"MALWA,,*	10,941
11th „ ..	"KARMALA,,	7,952
18th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „ ..	"CHIKA	7,652
1st April ..	"NARKUNDA,*	16,118
8th „ ..	"CALEDOMIA,,	7,572
15th „ ..	"EGYPT,, *	7,941
22nd „ ..	"MACEDOMIA"	10,512
29th „ ..	"MANTUA „ *	10,902

* "MANTUA, "NALDERA,, MALWA, NARKUNDA,, — Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" .. Through steam from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

PRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
24th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7.928
6th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
12th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
20th „ ..	"MANDALA"	8.246
3rd Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
17th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,388

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About	
24th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922.		
27th Jan. ..	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb. ..	"MANTUA"	
24th March ..	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
17th Jan. ..	"VARSOVA"	Busreh direct
19th „ ..	"BAMORA"	Karachi & P. Gulf.
20th „ ..	"LINGA"	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	"LHASA"	Karachi coasting
25th „ ..	"KAROA"	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	17th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA.
Manager

Ballard Bunder, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,76,526
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 3,44,74,609
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 6,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ...	... $ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	... £ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	... $ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Jehore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Seurabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Honglew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

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IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.

who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

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Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) in the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Omce in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT

HEAD OFFICE.

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"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

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Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED JAPITAL	... ...	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
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IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
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BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
/1 Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

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Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. BOOKAIN Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Buildings,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office. BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ...	55,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	7,00,000
Claims paid about ...	29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager.

CALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
N. I. Co. Ltd
DOMINA CITY.

N. I. Co. Ltd
Head Office
LAHORE

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F.	80,000,000	$6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F.	53,139,229	$4,928,276

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

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Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
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Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

T. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Asst. Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A Hindu COMPOUNDER. Apply Dr. C. N. SHROFF, Morarbhai Vijoukumandas House, 404, Kalbadevi Road. A R2532

AUDIT CLERKS required for service in Persia. Must be first-class men. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 7617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R2550

WANTED.—A TUTOR for PRIVATE TUITION for three hours a day. Hindu under-graduate preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 7622 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R2549

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE with Kindergarten training and experience knowing both Urdu and Telegu, good knowledge of Music, Drawing and Painting. Apply to DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Hyderabad, Deccan. A R11890

WANTED—A Parsi as ASSISTANT SALESMAN in Metal and Sundries Department of old established firm. Ten years previous experience of Bazaar work required, with a knowledge of English correspondence. Apply to Box No. 7617, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2507

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER must be expert in erection for a New Mill to be erected with about 300 looms at present situated in Gujarat. Apply giving full particulars as regards Nationality, age, Married or Single, past experience, where presently employed, Salary expected. The selected Candidate will have to join immediately. Apply Box. No. 7621. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R 2578

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AN UNDERGRADUATE of high respectability with Tutorial and clerical experiences knowing type-writing, Marathi and Hindustani, wants EMPLOYMENT in Bombay proper. Write Box. No. 7620 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R2547.

AN energetic Hindu gentleman of more than 10 years' business experience wishes to go to Germany or other part of Europe and is willing to act as Agent of Indian Firms on very reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 7624, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R2555

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TO LET.—Large well-ventilated OFFICE ROOM, first floor, about 50 feet by 20, with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements Apply LICHMORE BROS., York Building, Hornby Road. C R2558

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premises or owners Gulabchand Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath. D R2470

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road. C R2531

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OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE MINT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in MINT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second & Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3. C R2551

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FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—One big SHOP OF MEDICINE with furniture and goodwill, situated at Princess St. For particulars please see or write to Messrs. ISMAIL J. C. VALLY & CO., G R2535

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STAMPS.—SIAMESE PACKETS; 4 different 2 as., 10 diff. 5 as., 15 diff. 10 as., 20 diff. Rs. 1, 25 diff. Rs. 1-8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD. L C 11894

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MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prespectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona). R2449

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WANTED.—CAPITALISTS to advance loans upto Rs 25 lakhs, wholly or in parts but none smaller than Rs. 5 lakhs on security of estates in Bombay, best locality and good margin and reasonable interest. Transaction direct without any broker. Please write to Box No. 7623, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R R2554

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WEAR KHADDAR, GET SWARAJ—All kinds of hand-spun and hand-woven dhoties, saries (fine and rough), coatings, shirtings, towels, Swaraj caps and buttons can be had very cheap from SWARAJ ASRAMAM, Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Bezwada, S. India. T R2544

FOR SALE—(2) 10-H.P. HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, Cylinder dia. 10¼ ins. by 14 ins stroke, Pickering governor in good working condition. (2) 10-H.P. L. type vertical boiler. Working pressure 90 lbs. complete with all fittings. (3) 5-H.-P. Horizontal Steam Engine, Cylinder dia. 7½ ins., 10 troke. Pickering governer, in working rder. (4) 5-N. H.-P. vertical boiler for the H.-P. Engine complete. Intending purhasers should communicate or settle terms ersonally with the undersigned. D. B. ANEY, Secretary, Municipal Committee, mraoti (Berar). T R11888

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LEPROSY LEUCODERMA

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah). 10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

REWARD RS 200

WE, undersigned give information that on the 13th January, 1622, the following 5 Bales of Cloth, lodged into a Cart No. 612 from the David Mills, Co., Ltd., premises at De Lisle Road and since disappears, if anybody give this information, will be given about reward of Rs. 200.

PARTICULARS OF BALES.

1 Bales No. 122, Pieces No. 5134, Total Pieces 50.
1 Bale No. 121 Pieces No. 5136, Total pieces 50.
3 Bales No. 118/119 and No. 154, Pieces No. 5138. Total pieces 150.

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No. 22, Chumpa Gully, Bombay. R2553

PLOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

IN BUSINESS AS WELL AS RESIDENTIAL LOCALITIES IN POONA CITY.

Best opportunity for Investors and others wishing to have their homes in the great educational centre of the Bombay Presidency.

REMEMBER THE DATES OF AUCTION AND ATTEND.

East West Road Scheme, Budhwar Peth Section (Business Locality).
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, 21st 22nd and 23rd January, 1922.
(Place.—Opposite Native General Library).

Tilak Road.—Chiman Bag, Khajina Vihir Section. (Residential Localities.)
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th January, 1922.
(Place.—Chiman Bag end of the section Navi Peth.

Time of Auction:—4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Copies of plans with conditions of sales can be had on payment of Annas eight per copy.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
Y.C. 10-1-22. C11867

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD

AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 11th December, 1921, the fourth and final call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 18th January, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) except on SATURDAYS, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Any call not paid by 18th January 1922, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

If the call is paid earlier than due date, interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent per annum till due date.

The call should be payable by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 20th December 1921.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1921. C11869

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th day of January, to the 8th day of February, 1922, both days inclusive for the preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the hlaf year ending 15th February 1922 payable to Shareholders registered on the 25th day of January 1922.

Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Company immediately.

By order of the Board.
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th January, 1922. C11900

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

JOURNEY OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IN connection with the journey of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales over this system 18 Up and 17 Down, 5 Down, 11 Down and 401 Down will run to following revised timings on the dates given:—

18 Up S. E. Passenger.

Raichur	...	d.	19 3 on 24-1-22.
Wadi	...	a.	22 40
		d.	23 35
Shahabad	...	a.	23 57 as at present.
		d.	0 22 on 25-1-22.

17 Down S. E. Passenger.

Shahabad	...	a.	22 27 on 24-1-22.
		d.	0 45 on 25-1-22.
Wadi	...	a.	1 5
		d.	1 15
Raichur	...	a.	4 20

5 Down Punjab Mail.

V. Terminus	...	d.	11 45 on 29-1-22.
Kalyan	...	a.	12 30
		d.	12 40
Manmad	...	a.	16 56
		d.	17 11
Chalisgaon	...	a.	18 11
		d.	18 21
Jalgaon	...	a.	... ...
		d.	... ...
Bhusawal	...	a.	20 30
		d.	21 40 as at present.
Burhanpur	...	a.	... ...
		d.	... ...

11 Down N. E. Passenger.

V. Terminus	...	d.	7 0 on 29-1-22.
Kalyan	...	a.	... ...
		d.	... ...
Manmad	...	a.	... ...
		d.	... ...
Chalisgaon	...	a.	18 38
		d.	18 48
Jalgaon	...	a.	21 36
		d.	21 45
Bhusawal	...	a.	22 20
		d.	22 35
Burhanpur	...	a.	0 15 on 30-1-22.
		d.	2 2 as at present.

No. 1 Down Nagpur Mail, leaving V. Terminus on 29th January, 1922, will arrive at Nagpur at about 10-30 hours on 30th January, 1922.

401 Down Allahabad Passenger.

Bhusawal	...	d.	17 0 on 31-1-22.
Khandwa	...	a.	20 25
		d.	20 40
Harsod	...	a.	22 15
		d.	22 58 as at present.

2. For detailed timings see posters exhibited at stations.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
C11899

NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, few American Brand New Motor Cars for immediate sale. Apply sharps.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THACKAR AMARSI KANJI, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Cloth Merchant and Commission Agent. Deceased.

MORARJI KANJI, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant residing at Bhuleshwar Street, in the City of Bombay, the sole Executor and Trustee named in the said will. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. C11897

TENDERS.

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SALE

TENDERS are invited for the demolition and removal of the open sheds of round teak posts with Mangalore tiles standing on the premises of Mr. J. B. Petit at Tank Bunder. For particulars please apply to Mr. PETIT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, at his office at 359, Hornby Road, Fort. TA C 11893

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the work of providing and fixing electric installation for Administration Block, Resident Medical Officer's and Nurses' Quarters and two European Wards, etc., at the Arthur Road Hospital will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the TUESDAY, the 24th day of January 1922

Tenders should be addressd to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Bombay, 13th January, 1922. C11896
TA

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. ALLEN AND CO. NOWROJI CURSEDJI TALATI, and KANCHANLAL BHIGILAL DAMANIA, carrying on business as Electrical Engineers and Contractors at 402, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the style or firm of Messrs Allen Electric Company has been DISSOLVED as from the 28th day of November, 1921, so far as concerns the said Nowroji Cursedji Talati, who has left the said firm.

Notice is hereby further given that Messrs. Allen and Company has retired from the said partnership as from the 16th day of January, 1922 and the firm of Messrs. Allen Electric Company will now be conducted and managed by Messrs. Shantilal Tribhuwandas Malvi Vamanlal Rangildas Tolat, Natverlal Gulbhdas Tolat and the said Kanchanlal Bhogilal Damania, who will be partner of the said firm as from the said 16th day of January, 1922. All debts due to the old firm of Messrs. Allen Electric Company will be received by the present firm of Messrs. Allen Electric Company who have been hereby authorised to recover the same. All persons are warned against making payment or delivering goods or in any other manner dealing with the said Nowroji Cursedji Talati, on account of the said Messrs. Allen Electric Company who will not be responsible for such payment delivery or dealing.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1921.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Allen Electric Coy. C11895

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES PANDUKORA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods, Yards, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton, damaged by fire:—

15 Bales Pandukora cotton Varora to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 Steel Life Boat, 7 Wooden Boat, 8 Wooden Pine Boat, 2 Wooden Mohogany Boat, 4 Iron Disinfecting Boilers, 1 Life Boat and Coal Bucket, Coking Galley Stoves, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th January 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dock, Mazagon the above goods.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Wet dates, coir yarn, paper coir rope, corn mills, provisions tent, leather strap, rice, colour toys, p ware embroideries, soap sugar, coal tar, old iron, tele stores, raw jute, fire proof stage screws, zink stove pipe, corn mill wine, scrap metals p effects, cement, sparkles, books, iron, cask empty, stone ornaments, matches cotton, G N oil, turmeric zink, iron tank, Spansers and bolts iron rivets, kaioo nuts Govt. stores, nails, pipe, wheel B works, crucibles, perfumery keg empty, fire crackers.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEAMS: TIMBER EXPANDED METAL ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson surveyor and Adjustors on behalf of Messrs. Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., Batley and King Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 18th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Huges Road the above materials saved from the late fire that occured at the premises of Ford Automobiles (India) Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF 116 BALES ELLICHPUR AND CHANDUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) near Fort Press, Arthur Bunder Colaba, on account of the concerned and by order of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd., the following goods damaged by fire.

63 bales Ellichpur cotton.
53 bales Chandur cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boulle, Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Manne Swan Shipping Co., Ld., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrow-in-Furness, tonnage 2926 Nett 1751 length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22.3.

The steamer is in good trim and sea worthy and accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of turmeric, bags of jawari, bags of bajreet bags of toor, bags of Urid, bags of Hirda, cases of oilman stores, cases of brushes, cases of shots, cases of tea, cases of Sundries, cases of tablets, cases of Oodbati, drums of petrol, bales of C. P. goods, bales of F. P. cotton, bales of gunnys, bundles of forms, bundles of hipes, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bundles of iron sheets, baskets of glass chimneys, bundles of iron bars, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in Special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD, DANA BUNDER.

On Wednesday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction under instruction from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the Will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virtue of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March, 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioners, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by and belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees, on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the piece of land firstly herein before described, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or there abouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees, on or toward the South by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly herein before described and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building, Bombay Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Jan. 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 6402

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN "DIEBOLD" FIRE RESISTING SAFES UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE "DIEBOLD" COMBINATION FIRE RESISTING HEAVY MADE AMERICAN SAFES AND FILING CABINET SAFES SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, BANKS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the party concerned:—

28 'Diebold" combination fire resisting heavy made American safes and filing safes on wheels of different sizes varying from 22" x 18" to 60" x 40" lately the property of Messrs. Dilsizian Freres in Liquidation.

Each safe will be put up for sale singly to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

Catalogues will be published and the safes will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF ANTIQUE CURIOS AND CURIOS DEALERS.

Auction Sale of Antique Gold and Silk and Cutch Embroidered Clothing.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Marwadi Kevalchand Joraji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Seth Muncherji Kaikhusru Hiramanek of Meadow Street.

Antique work curiosities such as antique gold embroidered and silk sarees, ghagras, Abbas Iars, Kinkhab Lalin, Cutch embroidered ghagras, Igars, woollen carpets, etc.

The above are on view.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1922.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY POLISHED TEAK AND BLACK WOOD RICH TAPESTRY LINED DRAWING ROOM COMPLETE SUIT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOOR ALMYRAH, MARBLE TOP TABLE SHOW CASES, FANCY TEAPOYS SWEET TONED PHANOGRAPHS CHESTERFIELD CHAIRS, BEDSTEAD, ONE PAIR FANCY JAR, CORNER CENT WOOD CHAIRS AND SAFES, ETC.,

Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by the Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, 17th January, at 2-30 p.m.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PALTON ROAD ESTATE ADJACENT TO CRAWFORD MARKET AND FRONTING ON CARNAC ROAD.

Under instructions from the Director of Development, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction on the lands at Palton Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following plots.

LOT NO. 1:—A very valuable building site known as plot No. 7, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 50 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 578 square yards.

LOT NO. 2:—An excellent building site known as plot No. 8, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 55 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 537 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3:—A choice plot of land known as plot No. 12 on Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 581 square yards.

LOT NO. 4:—A rare large building site known as Plot No. 13, on Palton Road estate having a large frontage of about 85 feet on the Important Interior Road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 784 square yards.

LOT NO. 5:—A valuable plot on Palton Road estate known as Plot No. 16 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior Road and containing an area of about 712 square yards.

Lot No. 16: A similar excellent Plot known as plot No. 17 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed containing an area of about 789 square yards. All the above plots offer an unrivalled position for Business Premises and residential buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS GAIETY THEATRE SITUATED AT THE SITE OF HORNBY ROAD AND WAUDBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the owner the following very valuable landed property.

All and singular the two pieces of land therein mrstly and secondly described the first of which was computed to contain 2,360 yards or thereabouts and was for better identification coloured red on the plan endorsed on the reciting indenture and the second of which was computed to contain 147 square yards or thereabouts and was for better indentification coloured green on the said plan and which said two pieces of lands comprised a total area of 2,507 square yards or thereabouts and were situate on the West side of the Hornby Road on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which were jointly bounded on the North by Waudby Road on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the South by a new road No. 6 and on the West by the property belonging to Mr. Gocultas Madhavji and which said first piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre plot Esplanade and which 2nd piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre Garden plot and which said piece of land formed portion of lands noted in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the said act provided and which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8463 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3292 and Street No. 108 (which premises now according to Municipal bill bear Ward No. 329 and Street Nos. 106 and 49 and had formerly been vacant and were then in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 17th January, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, Collard and Collard Cottage Piano, Milner Safe, etc., etc.,

On FRIDAY, the 20th January, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show room at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardinieres, Collard and Collard Cottage Piano, Milner Safe, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book stands, Gramophne with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockerware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO DIAMLER MOTOR AMBULANCES.

Under instructions from Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 17th January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mechanical Transport Garrage, opposite Town Hall, two Diamler Motor Ambulances No. 1441 and 1442.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES OF CEYLON TEA BEARING MARK AND NUMBER B.B.B. 33 LYING IN NO. A BONDED WAREHOUSE UNDER BOND NO. 2001 OF 11TH MARCH 1919, AND STORED IN THE NAME OF MR. I. DAVID OF SUIT NO. 3590 OF 1920.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ratanchand Tallockchand and Lakhmidas Bowji Tairsee, Receivers of the estate and effects of Lalubhai Naathuchand, deceased and in pudsuance of a Judge's order dated the 3rd day of December 1921 made by the High Court in Suit No. 3590 of 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th day of January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. A Bonded Warehouse; 60 cases of Ceylon Tea bearing mark and No. BBB 33 and bonded under No. 2001 of 11th March 1919 in the name of Mr. I. David.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p.m
BANDMAN OPERA CO.,
The Great Day's Theatre Triumph,
SYBIL
Plan at S. Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m.
Cinematinee at 6-30.
ARE
"THE WAYS OF MEN"
MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN THE WAYS OF WOMEN?

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m
THE FIRST OF OUR BIG 5 SERIES
You'll see the most beautiful figure on earth
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
In her mile-a-minute Comedy Drama
"WHAT WOMEN LOVE"
The tale of the hilarious courship of athletic Annabel affectionate but untamed and sweet William, a mother's darling who acquires muscles

THE EMPRESS.
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Most Beautiful Italian Production
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"
Featuring
ANSONIA
ANSONIA
ANSONIA
Strength united with generosity, interesting emotions, adventures, enthusiasm without paradoxal situations are the prerogatives of this remarkable film

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tarzan—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the hosts of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY

AN ENNOBLING PICTURE OF PIETY AND DEVOTION!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers are proud to be able to offer this week and inspiriting chapter from Indian Mythology,
"Sant Sakhubai"
"Sant Sakhubai"
(6 parts 6 000 feet)
by the Hindoostan film Company
The programme includes a vivid moving Panorama of the Great Congress at Ahmedabad,
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

CUPID'S PARADISE!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer a fascinating Love Drama
The Kingdom Of Youth.
(5 Reels—6,000 feet).
presenting in a Star role the adorable
MADGE KENNEDY.
this week in a Superb Goldwyn Picture
What happens when love dreams come true—what happens when young sweethearts triumph over false desires? Find the answer in this Week's Splendid Drama.
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Shortly Shifting Gider Tank Lamington Road.
Last Week
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK
New Nagpada (Byculla,)
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 5. 30 p. m.
T. G. SHELLAR. B. G. SATHE,
Proprietor *Manager*

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
Third Instalment
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Starring
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais;
THUNDERBOLT JACK
He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
"Bhartrahari"
The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photograph by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News,
NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
BY
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ
TIME:
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE LITTLE WHITE TIGRESS
MISS EDITH ROBERTS
MISS EDITH ROBERTS
The Boss of
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
A terrific tale of the astounding adventures of a little White Tigress in the South Sea Island.
SEE HOW
He searched for pearls and found a girl more precious than the Evening Star that guided his ship through Southern Seas.
It takes a Honeymoon heart to appreciate
"The THUNDER ISLAND"
A "Universal" Special Attraction, presented this week at the
"STAR CINEMA"
"STAR CINEMA"
"STAR CINEMA"
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
At Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four Shows Daily—Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY—Special Matinee Shows at 3-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Box (4-seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs 2.
Balcony Rs.—1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As. 12, 6 and 3.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genuine thrills and snspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
First Instalment Episodes 1, 2, 3,
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 16.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 449 and steadily went up to Rs. 456½. The prices fluctuated between 453 and Rs. 457. Since then the market improved and advanced till Rs. 464 which was the price at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 463. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 464 and declining to Rs. 457 closed at Rs. 462.

Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 374 and steadily advanced till Rs. 387 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 386. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 385 and Rs. 389 and then advanced till Rs. 398 which price remained at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 308 and March Rs. 313 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday last and the inquiry was moderate

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

	Bombay, Jan. 16th.
Fully Good Broach April/May,	462
" " Bengal Dec/Jan	315
" " " March	320
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	382
" " March	394

C TION CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 16th
F. G. M. G. Broach April May	465
F, G. M. G, Bengal Dec/Jan...	316
" " " March	320
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan ..	381
" " " March	398

SPOT QUOTATION,

Bombay, Jan. 16th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab ..	—	351	326	306
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	—	401	388	373 —
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	433	418	403	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2 ..	418	403	388	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	31,226 Bs.
Wheat	1,41,068 Cwt
Linseed	4 "
Rapeseed	42 "
Gingellyseed	5,475 "
Popyseed	71 "
Groundnuts	3,713 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	55,326 "
Myrabollams	1,495 "
Cottonseed	9,022 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	167 "
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,032 "
Bajra	3,58 "
Coal	4,772 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-2 6
Bars gold forward 28-0-0
Bars silver ready 91-12 0
Bars silver 1st settlement 91-9-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 91-11-0

EXCHANGE.

B C rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/4
B C rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 25/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 15/16
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 31/32
Tone of exchange—quiet—steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 337
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 357
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 347
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 163¾
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 272
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 176
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 361
London gold ready sh 97-4
London silver ready d 35-6
London silver forward d 35-2
Tone of silver—quiet—nothing doing.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 4.23
French exchange Frcs 51.46
Swiss exchange Frcs 21.80
Belgium exchange Frcs 53.70
Italian exchange Frcs 96.70
German exchange Mrks 765
3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/4
5 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

SHARES.

The market was weak on Bulls unloading.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1380; India 122; Central 37/8, Eastern 62; Tata Bank 20.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2800; Alliance 320; Apollo 90; By Cotton 1175; By Dyeing 1605; Bradbury 1120; Century 905; Cent India 4360; Colaba Land 2425; Coorla 295; Crescent 562/8; Currimbhoy 1465; Edw Sassoon 640; Fazulbhoy 1430; Finlay 1800; Gokak 220, Ind Bleaching 22⅞; Ind Malwa 620, Jamshed Mfg 540; Kastoorchand 1275; Kohinoor 3000; Meyer Sassoon 390; New Great 850; New City 800; Pabani 900; Pearls 1035; Phoenix 1060; Premier 230; Planet 700; Shapurji 362/8; Simplex 805; Standard 2500n; Swan 1330; Swadeshi 4290; Tata Mill 1475n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745; B Burma 510; B Burma N I 140 pr Bt Burma Pet 11; B Tramway 117/8; B Flour 1500n; B Steam 247/8; Bundi Cement 4⅛; Ind Cement 255 xd; Katni Ord 255 xd; Katni Defd 1340 xd; New India 18; Tata Iron Ord 75; Tata Iron Defd 215; Tata Iron N Ord 66/4; Tata Iron N Defd 100; Tata Oil 70; Scindia 7.

"TIN-TICKET" SLAVES IN CEYLON.

HOW THEY ARE RECRUITED.

Mr. Sc. Nihal Singh writing in the "Hindu" of 14th instant says:—

So far as I have been able to discover no Indian official, at any rate, of high rank, able to command respect, is stationed at Trichinopoly or any of the centres where Indian labourers are recruited for Ceylon. Agents and sub-agents of the Planters Organisation, known as the Ceylon Labour Commission, are permitted to carry on their work without any Indian supervision.

I learn from the Ceylon Labour Commissioner stationed at Trichinopoly that "everything possible is done to protect the recruit from being deceived," and "also to protect the recruit from unscrupulous persons, who on the pretence of going to an estate, bolt from the train in Ceylon before they arrive at the Estate which has paid their expenses."

I do not doubt for a moment the good intentions of the Commissioner or his subordinates, nor do I doubt that they do their best to realise their good intentions. I wish, however, to sketch briefly the system of recruitment, in order to show how it affects the life of thousands of our countrymen and women who are driven by hunger to emigrate to Ceylon.

LOW ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The recruiter or kangani, goes from an estate in Ceylon to a district in Southern India. It is said that he goes to a locality which he knows and where he is known. Such investigation as I have been able to make while travelling in Pudukottai which I recently visited and the neighbouring districts leads me to conclude that that is not always the case, but that, on the contrary, it may sometimes happen that the kangani may avoid places where he is known, fearing that they may harbour men and women who have returned from Ceylon disillusioned.

The economic conditions prevailing in southern India are, however, so bad, owing to the failure of the moneyed Indian classes as well as the Government to make the utmost of the existing opportunities, that it matters little where the man goes. Any spot he may select is sure to bring him upon men and women who are haunted by the fear of famine, or labouring under a heavy load of debt, and who, therefore are ready to plunge into the unknown, hoping against hope to be able to retrieve their fortunes.

"HEAD MONEY."

The only interest which the recruiter has in the recruit is the money that he is going to get through securing him. For every cooly he safely delivered to an agent of the Planter's Organisation, he is paid so much "Head-money". That expression, reminiscent of slavery, is in actual use to-day.

The amount of "head-money" sometimes also called "advance" generally varies from ten to twenty rupees, but when coolies are scarce and an estate needs them urgently, the kangani is paid even thirty to forty rupees. As will be seen from a subsequent article the kangani further benefits after the recruit has reached the estate and begun work.

Formerly the estate which sent out the kangani advanced him money when he started out on a recruiting mission. In some cases, however, he failed to return. Now, therefore, the "head-money" is paid only when the coolies are actually delivered.

CONDITIONS OF RECRUITMENT.

When a recruiter leaves the head-quarters of the commission at Trichinopoly he is given by the Commissioner, a copy of form marked "A". It is in triplicate. The first portion is to be retained by the Assistant Commissioner at Mandapam Camp; the second is to be returned to the Commissioner; and the third is to be taken to the coast.

I reproduce below the last portion of an actual form, the only changes which I have made being the substitution of letters in place of the name of the estate, the kangani, the agency and the estate superintendent.

"A" FORM.

TRIPLICATE NOT NEGOTIABLE.

No. 'B'. 9038

The Ceylon Labour Commissioner
Trichinopoly.

Estate . . . . A. . . .

T. T. No. D. 217.

Pay to B (an Estate employee registered under the Labour Ordinances) described in duplicate hereof, preliminary advance of Rs. 100 and further advance of Rs. 150 for each adult and Rs. 7.50 for each person under full working age, new to the Estate, brought to "C" agency.

Special conditions governing payment:—

Rate to be paid coolies' hands and pro. notes obtained from them. Accept only family coolies.

Conditions of employment on Estate.

(1) Wages per day,

Field work:—Men 40 to 50; women 25 to 30; children 20 to 25 cents.

Factory work:—Men 40 to 55; women 25 to 30; children 20 to 25 cents.

(2) Extra wages for extra work done.

(3) Wages are paid monthly direct into coolies hands by the Superintendent.

(4) All grievances are immediately enquired into and redressed by the Estate Superintendent. He is always accessible to coolies, understands the Vernacular.

(5) Coolies' wishing to write or send money to their villages will be assisted by the Estate Superintendent.

(6) Free quarters, medical aid and firewood are provided.

(7) Good drinking water is available.

(8) Coolies' can have their own form of worship and celebrate their festivals in their usual way. Free schools are provided for coolies' children.

(9) Working tools, baskets and implements are supplied free of charge.

(10) Good rice is supplied to coolies at low rates.

(11) Conditions regarding free passages and other concessions:—

Passage money will be credited after one year's work on the Estate.

MEMORANDA.

(a) Identification marks of payee; shoulder.

Height 5 ft. 6 ins., Colour dark, Scar on

(b) Thumb mark of payee: At estate . . . . . and At coast. . . . .

(Sd.) D. . . .
Superintendent.

Dated 17th November, (1921).

(The Superintendent should delete any of the foregoing conditions which do not apply to his Estate, as otherwise they will be incorporated in the Recruiting Certificate issued by the Commission in India.)

Give this to Payee

Do not send it to Trichinopoly

THUMB IMPRESSIONS.

The form hardly needs any comment. It is to be noted that the thumb impressions of the Indians are taken, as if they were "jail birds."

It is to be noted further that the wages paid to men, women and children alike are far from generous. It is a wonder to me that for 8 annas a day (which in most cases is the maximum rate at which a male adult is paid), the planters in Ceylon are able to obtain coolies from India, where wages have gone up considerably. As will be seen from a subsequent article, the bulk of these wages are held back on account of the rice supplied "at charity prices" to the coolies and other debts incurred by them.

It is still further to be noted that for the duration of one year at the state in question, the cooly is to remain indebted to the extent of the amount spent upon his importation. I must add that all the estates do not release a cooly from such obligation at the end of the year. Until recently, at any rate the cooly, in nearly all cases, was expected to return, in one way or another, the money spent in bringing him to the estate.

What guarantee is there that the cooly, in most cases illiterate, grasps the terms under which he contracts to go to Ceylon? As I have already stated, there is no one at the places in India where he is recruited, nor in Ceylon, specifically charged by the people of India or by their Government, to ensure that he is not victimised.

NO CHECK.

I have heard the Assistant Commissioner at Mandapar asking questions from the coolies brought by kanganies for shipment to Ceylon. He is there, however, not in India's service, but in the service of the Ceylon Labour Commission. His Primary function is, therefore, to try to ensure that the recruiter is not earning his "head-money" by producing coolies who will prove unfit for the work which awaits them in Ceylon. He will no doubt try to eath coolies who may have "boired" (or, more likely than not, who have been driven) from an estate, so that they may not go, as persons free of debt, to another estate. He will certainly seek to prevent anything happening which may flagrantly offend against any regulation laid down by the authorities in India or in Ceylon. If he is human, or even if he is gifted with farsight, he will no doubt try to ensure that he does not pass coolies who really do not wish to go. I have known of cases in which he had refused, for one reason or another to accept coolies and has refused to forward them.

When all considerations have, however, been duly weighed, no one, at least no Indian, can forget that there is no Indian—nor even a non-Indian agent of the authority in India—to question the coolies, or to whom a cooly can appeal, if he so wishes. So far as India is concerned there is no supervision, no check upon the recruitment of Indian labour for Ceylon and its transhipment 'via' the Mandapam Camp to plantations in the Island.

UNWILLING RECRUITS.

I asked the Superintendent of the Mandapam Camp if there are cases in which the coolies under detention express the desire to be sent back to their homes, or if relatives come and insist that certain coolies must not proceed to Ceylon. He readily admitted that cases of both kinds occur. That, in itself, shows that there is need for some one responsible to the people of India to supervise such emigration.

"What happens," I asked the Superintendent, "in a case where a cooly refuses to proceed to Ceylon and has no money with which to return to his home?"

The Superintendent add to acknowledge that he had no funds at his disposal with which to assist such coolies, he being empowered only to send back at the expense of the Ceylon Government, those Indians who, on medical or other grounds, cannot be allowed by him to go to their destination. Here, again, is demonstrated the necessity of some one responsible to the people of India being deputed to look after the India emigrants.

"A TIN TICKET."

After a cooly has been passed by the agent of the planters' organisation stationed at Mandapam, he is given a "tin ticket." This ticket is a circular disc of tin bearing a letter indicating the estate which is importing him, and also a number which, for the time being, becomes his number.

I ask my readers if this method of identification of Indians on Indian soil is suited to our national dignity.

The cooly has to stay at least 6 days at the camp, in the course of which time he more than likely has to be vaccinated. He then is put into a cooly carriage, brought to Dhanushkodi, put upon board the ferry boat, conveyed to Talaimannar and there put into a cooly carriage.

Great care is taken that he does not run away while on his way to Ceylon. The ostensible reason given is that he must be protected against "Crimpers". I ask however, what happens in the case of a man, woman or child, who suddenly realises that it would not pay him or her to proceed any further or who does not wish to do so? Who is there to ensure that he or she will not be forced against his or her will, to continue her journey

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 16.

S S Schiedijk, Byl, Hamburg.
S S Harperly, Reed, Delayoabay
S S Kasado Maru, Yanagi, Kobe.
S S Golconda, Lane, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Ganges Maru, Yamanoi, Kobe
S S Algic, Olsen, New York
S S Sugu, Axelson, Rangoon.
S S Varsova, James, Basreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Karoa for Durban etc.
Steamer Trantenfels for Calcutta.
Steamer Muttra for China and Japan.
Steamer Muroran Maru for China and Japan.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, 3,203 tons, Captain S E Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Schiedijk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Schiedijk 7,009 tons, Captain Y J Byl, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Kasado Maru:—The O S K steamer Kasado Maru, 3,725 tons, Captain N Yanagi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ganges Maru:—The O S K steamer Ganges Maru, 2,.34 tons, Captain R Yamanoi, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

January 16.

S S Barpeta from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co—435 jottas asafoetedea; 33 cases asafoetedea; 241 bundles dry fish, 7 bags a kernal; 522 bags almonds; 4 cases almonds; 2,076 bags dates; 793 boxes dates; 500 bundles dates; 125 baskets dates; 225 bags gum; 10 bags gum tragacanth; 70 cases gum tragacanth; 753 bags raisins; 19 bundles skins; 90 bundles mats; 55 bags a seeds; 36 bales cotton; 69 bundles wool; 13 bundle carpets; 3 tins pearls; 68 bundles specie.

S S Mercara from Karachi, Agents B I S N Co—1 case rugs; 1 case medicines; 7 barrels oil; 1 case biscuits; 1 case wax.

EXPORTS.

January 16.

S S Nuddia for London—1970 cwts kismiss A Ghagla and Co.
S S Nuddia for Bremen—38 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency.
S S Scindia for Liverpool—1000 cwts ground nut cake U Manilal and Co.; 300 cwts kismiss J Govindji and Co; 100 bales cotton H Jagmohandass and Co; 37 bales wool U Manilal and Co; 111 bales wool D Kundanmul; 85 bales wtool C Chaganmul; 69 bales wool O Ramsarup.
S S Vitellia for Liverpool—130 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.
S S Vitellia for Marseilles—40 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.
S S Vitellia for Barcelona—50 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 250 cwts cotton Vardhman Bros.
S S Vitellia for Glasgow—1000 cwts bonemeal E C Nanji.
S S City of London for Marseilles—1000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.
S S City of London for Liverpool—1001 cwts myrabollams B Damjee and Co.
S S Wartrum for Ghent—330 bales cotton Vardhman Bros.
S S Clanmacphee for Hamburg—220 bales cotton L Ebrahimji.
S S Harlington for Hull—4503 cwts myrabollams B Damjee and Co.
S S Tyne Maru for Antwerp—100 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co.
S S Marudra for Hamburg—182 bales cotton G K Thacker and Co.
S S Dunera for Shanghai—601 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton Gobhai Karanjia Ltd.
S S Dumra for Hongkong—726 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.
S S Ava Maru for Hongkong—200 bales cotton twist F J David and Co.
S S Ava Maru for Shanghai—500 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co;
S S Ava Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co; 1000 bales cotton T M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton T M K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton O M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
S S Awa Maru for Yokohama—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton O M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
S S Ava Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales cotton T M K Kaisha.
S S Ava Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton R D Tata and Co
S S Ava Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales cotton O M Kaisha.
S S Hakushika Maru for Kobe—600 bales cotton Suuki and Co; 500 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 400 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co; 1000 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co; 300 bales cotton Gobhai Karanjia Ltd; 4000 bales cotton O M Kaisha; 4800 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
S S Hakushika Maru for Yokkaichi—800 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
S S Hakushika Maru for Osaka—900 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
S S Hakushika Maru for Tientsin—1000 bales cotton O M Kaisha.
S S Muttra for Kobe—1500 bales cotton O M Kaisha.
S S Muttra for Shanghai—220 bales cotton Gobhai Karanjia Ltd.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Hissar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and day temperature is higher than usual at Hissar. Night temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Jodhpur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at most stations humidity is in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Hoshangabad and Khandwa humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal except at Sanger where it is slightly above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mostly clear and at Nizamabad humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are moderately clouded in southeast Madras and lower Sind but fine weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th January 1922.

The western depression has caused local rain and snow in Kashmir with light local rain in the east Punjab and a few falls in Baluchistan.

Ambala, Ludhiana, Srinagar and Dras report a quarter of an inch each.

Temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan.

LORD BUDDHA'S TEACHING.

LOVE AND SERVICE.

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE

"Budha the Prince of Peace" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Swami Satyadev at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, before a large audience. At the outset passages were read from the "Gospel of Buddha" which were applicable to the N. C. O. movement and which gave an exact description of a perfect non-violent non-co-operator.

The Swamiji said they might wonder what the subject of the lecture had to do with the present day politics; but they would find from the passages th truth, justice and non-violence always conquered in the end. All over the world ther has always been a keen struggl between good and evil. Let them ponder over the Great Renunciation of Buddha who left his home, deeply feeling for the sufferings of humanity, to conquer death. To conquer death he discarded his costly clothes and put on the rags of poverty and Provinces in the present struggle were similarly asked to give up their foreign clothes and put on khaddar to get Swaraj for India. There were several schools of thought in the time Buddha; one thought of going to heave by means of eating, drinking, and being merry; another thought that by penances and fasts heaven could be secured; and yet another school thought that by performing sacrifices it could be attained. Buddha afte much thought and consideration found out that the extremes were of little or no use in conquering death—only a middle course was the proper and the right one. He had told us that all misery was the result of desires and desires could only be killed by righteousness and renunciation. Lok Tilak had told them that by renouncing the fruits of their action they would attain their goal. The Swamiji strongly recommended them to read Dharmapada the gospel of Buddha. Let them remember tha in the time of Buddha, the priestly class wa all-powerful and it had dinned into the ears of the whole nation that salvation was only possible by sacrifices etc. Buddha taught them otherwise. He taught them that love conquered everything. His was an all-conquering love. He did not look down upon sinners, or the poor untouchables. He made no distinctions. Sal vation was for all. The great and central ideal of Buddhism was social service. What else did he teach us? He taught us service of the poor and the suffering. When there was a plague raging in the country he went there to relieve the sufferings of the people with his 250 disciples. He taught us service; he taught us Dharma; he taught us renunciation and love. Love and service were of the greatest importance, and love he told us would conquer everything. He taught us toleration and love for the people and that love would conquer every thing. The message of Buddha—of love—was spread by his disciples all over the world. These missionaries were not like th modern Western Missionaries. They di not go to foreign countries so that their flag also might follow them; they did not go with a view to diplomacy. Buddha had taught them that all men were born equal; none was Brahmin and none was an un touchable!

The fallen and depressed was he whose conduct of life was low and bad, an not he who was born in a low caste or family. Of all teachers, Buddha had taugh humanity that as long as they did not conquer the evil in them; as long as they were not righteous, and pure in their hearts, nothing would save them. In America they were told that money wa power; on the one hand there was to much wealth and on the other there wa over-powering poverty. There was no equal distribution of wealth. But, Lord Buddha had taught them to live a life of compassion and to cut down their requirements to a minimum. Simple living and high thinking was the great lesson he had left for us. Holy was he, and great wa he, whose life was pure and whose hear was full of compassion for the suffering Let them not look at the outer covering of a man and be decided by it. Buddha also taught them organisation. Indians were much lacking in this quality. There was organisation in the West, but not in th East, and before Indians could be able to achieve much they must have good organis ation. He taught them to raise the women from their fallen position. Eye for eye an tooth for tooth was the Western slogan, bu Buddha had taught them that only love an compassion conquered and not revenge Violence could only be resorted to when one had conquered his self and when there was no malice and hatred in one's heart. Therefore, Indians should tell the Govern ment that they had no hatred for it; they only asked their rulers to let Indians live in peace, and not to keep them in subjection, for subjection not only degraded the ruled, but also the rulers. Therefore, for their own sakes let the English allow th Indians to live by themselves and thus rea lise their destiny. The Swamiji asked the audience to study Buddhism and follow the great teachings contained in it. He proved that a fallen India had to-day taken up the teaching of Buddha,—the great principle of non-violence—by which attain Swaraj. He was proud that the Great Buddha who was born in India thousands of years ago was to day inspiring them in the great national movement which India had taken up to liberate herself.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. F. Bharucha the proceedings terminated.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT RULES.

Speaking on a resolution regarding treatment of political prisoners last week in the Punjab Legislative Council, Sir Sirdar Sunder Singh read out the hoped following draft rules as having been framed by Government, under Section 60 of the Indian Prisons Act:—

(1) Special class prisoners shall be classified as such by the Superintendent by reason of the nature of the offence and the antecedent of the offender including his social position education and standard of living.

(2) The Superintendent shall so far as possible allot to special class prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment such tasks as may be suitable.

If any special class prisoner who is sentenced to simple imprisonment elects to labour, the Superintendent of the Jail shall allot to him such task as is suitable to his station in life.

(3) Every special class prisoner shall be permitted to provide his own clothing. The clothing may be comfortable to the ordinary style of dress of the prisoner, but shall not offer facilities for suicide or escape; and shall provide a means of identifying the wearer as a prisoner.

(4) A special prisoner shall receive a special dietary which shall be prescribed by the Inspector-General of Prisons with the previous sanction of the Local Government, provided that no such prisoner shall be entitled to a diet on the special scale unless he pays the additional cost over that of the ordinary prison diet, prescribed for European prisoners.

(5) The food of special class prisoners shall be separately cooked and in separate cook-houses from that of other prisoners.

(6) Special class prisoners shall be permitted to use their own cups and plates and bedding.

(7) Special class prisoners shall, if possible, be confined separately from convicts of other classes either in cells or in an association ward with other prisoners of the same class; but this rule may be varied by the Superintendent for the sanitary or other sufficient reason; such reason shall be recorded in writing.

(8) Special class prisoners shall take such exercise daily in the open air as the Medical Officer considers necessary, and under such regulations as the Superintendent shall prescribe.

(9) Every special class prisoner shall be permitted to sleep in the open in summer, and separate latrine accommodation shall be allotted to them, of such a type as may ensure privacy.

(10) Every special class prisoner shall be allowed to have an interview with his friends and to write and receive a letter once a month during the term of his imprisonment, provided that the exercise of this privilege shall be contingent on good conduct and may be withdrawn or postponed by the Superintendent of the jail for bad conduct, or for abuse of the privilege.

(11) Special class prisoners may be given a light in their cells or ward till 10 p.m. and if there is a jail library may be allowed books from it on such conditions as the Superintendent may deem necessary.

(12) Any act of misconduct on the part of a special class prisoner shall render him liable to the forfeiture of any or all of the concessions allowed by these rules for such period as the Superintendent may deem proper, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Jail Code.

(13) The Superintendent shall cause an abstract of the rules relating to discipline and conduct, rewards and punishments affecting prisoners to be placed in each cellor ward.

NEWS FROM BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph" of the 23rd Dec. last has excellently surmised regarding the position of the moderates. First he thanked the Moderates for viewing in Non-Co-operation nothing but anarchy and desolation, but he could not brook that the Moderates should condemn the repressive actions of the Government so wisely carried out "to restore peace and order" and hence he said that even the Moderates who, according to his opinion, should always side with the Government in any of its actions right or wrong, (not to speak of the Extremists), are unfit for self-Government. This is how the "Daily Telegraph" exactly puts it:—"The phenomenon in the political situation at the moment is that the Moderate leaders, who hate Non-Co-operation and all its works and clearly foresee the anarchy that will ensue if the Non-Co-operation is carried to its natural issue have not supported the Government in their decision to suppress the volunteers as the bludgeon-armed agents of the Non-Co-operators are called. People at home will in this find that even the Moderates do not understand the value of self-government *in the form of the reforms so kindly bestowed by the Imperial Parliament since they cannot preserve the honour and dignity of the Indian people* (italicsaare mine).—Yours etc.

TARUN CH. BHATTACHARJEE.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

RANGOON RICE CROP 4TH FORECAST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGON, 1b. Jan.

The fourth forecast of rice crop shows the area to mature 10,245,696 acres—a decrease of 356 acres over the last month. District reports show a no appreciable change, the prospects being still good. The total yield is 71,604,72 tons paddy. As a surplus available for export there are 27,357,50 tons of cargo rice of which 2,000,000 tons are available from Akyab and Bassein, M. oulmein. The carr-over from the last year's corp is estimated at 70,000 tons.

OVERCROWDING OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN A VAN.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunjru writes to the "Leader":—

Sir,—A number of political prisoners was transferred to Agra last night. I went to the railway station to meet some of them who are my friends and learnt there that the prisoners were extremely uncomfortable in the van. I cannot say with certainty what their exact number was, but in all probability it was 38 or 39. The van it seems could not accommodate so many men. They compalined that they were huddled together like cattle. I was told that it was with difficulty that they could sit, and that practically speaking there was only stading room for them. I could not see much myself as it was dark in the van. Either it had no lights or they had not been turned on. But from what I saw I am inclined to think that this was no exaggeration; specially considering the class to which many of the prisoners belonged. I do not know how many prisoners the van is meant to carry. Perhaps ordinary prisoners are treoated as a rule as the political prisoners were. If so, the carelessness or callousness of the police or jail authorities deserves condemnation. Even criminals should be treated as human beings. (

I telephoned to the Commissioner and informed him of the inability to detain the He regretted his inability to detain the prisoners. As for transferring a certain number to another carriage, it could not be done as there was no extra police at the railway station, to act as an escort, though even the authorities might have felt certain that some at least of the prisoners, who had voluntarily gone to jail, would make no attempt to escape from police custody. If there had been a responsible police officer on the platform extra police might have been provided. In the circumstances, however, the commissioner, who really wished to be considerate, thought he could only direct that the police authorities of Cawnpore should detain as many prisoners as they thought necessary if they found the van overcrowded and prevent overcrowding in future. I personally fail to see why they could not have been detained here. They should not have been made to travel the whole night under conditions referred to above even had they been ordinary criminals.

The prisoners asked for water or said they had not enough water with them. Some of the men, who had come to see them off, at once ran and brought water for them, but the sub-inspector who accompanied them would not allow it to be given to them and smashed the goblets to pieces. At this stage happily the sergeant who was all that one could wish him to be, intervened and a goblet was handed over to the prisoners.

Comment on the facts stated above is superfluous. I confess that the treatment of the prisoners roused my indignation. Perhaps we are paying the penalty of having neglected the duty we owe to the ordinary prisoner so long.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

Mr. A. W. Pim, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, in reply to the above letter of Pandit H. N. Kunzru, wrote to the "Leader" the following dated the 12th instant:—

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date you publish a letter from Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, M.L.C., headed Overcrowding of political prisoners in a van.' That letter deals with two subjects, first the alleged overcrowding of the prisoners, and secnodly, the alleged refusal of a sub-inspector to allow necessary water to be given to the prisoners until the sergeant in charge whose conduct is described as 'having been all that one could wish it to be' intervened and allowed water to be given. The sub-inspector is described as having 'smashed the goblets to pieces' in which the water was brought by friends and relations. The first of these questions I shall not deal with at the moment, but as regards the alleged refusal of water, both Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru and yourself appear to have been misinformed on some essential points. The facts are reported to have been as follows:—

In the first place water was already provided on the van with a Brahman warder to attend to the prisoners' wants. When the train arrived at Allahabad junction station there was a big crowd on the platform who pressed round the van and began to talk to the prisoners inside. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru who was with the crowd went off to telephone to me. The prisoners, who for some reason would not take the drinking water provided on the van, said they wanted water and immediately a large number of persons began bringing *chattis, gagras* and *surahis*. A number of these were placed in the escort's compartment for the use of the prisoners. The door from the escort's compartment into the van was kept closed as the crowd was uncontrollable. When the sergeant went off to telephone to me the crowd continued to surge round the door into the escort's compartment and to bring more water vessels. The sub-inspector tried to keep them back and in the crush some of the *gagras* were smashed, but as stated above there were already plenty inside the compartment. This statement of fact is mainly based on the report of the sergeant in charge whose kindly attitude to the prisoners is specially noted by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru and I believe it to be a substantially correct statement. There was no refusal to allow water to be supplied and no inhumanity.

I am unable to see that the facts justify the statement in Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's letter much less your strong editorial comments.

(Our comments were entirely based on Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's letter and were justified by its contents.—Ed. *L.*)

DEPTH OF PUBLIC FEELING IN BENGAL.

APPEAL TO DR P. C RAY.

(Through the courtesey of the Editor, the "Basumati," the most widely circulated vernacular paper of Calcutta, we have got an advanced copy of a communication, a translation of which is published below. Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, who is referred to in the letter and who has just been acquitted by the District Magistrate of Dacca of the charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, has made many valuable original contributions in Chemistry which have been published in the Journal of the London Chemical Society. He joined the H. M.'s Mint of Calcutta as Deputy Assay Master in the Imperial Service (Rs. 500 to 1,500). Mr. Haripado Chatterjee was working in the College of Science, Calcutta under Dr. P. C. Roy. He stood 1st in the M. Sc. examination and was awarded Sir Tarak Nath Palit's Research Scholarship in Chemistry at the time he joined the national movement.)

(To the Editor, "Basumati."

Dear Sir,

Last year, exactly at this time, when Dr. Sir P. C. Roy returned from England, he was full of new hopes and ideas. The part which Chemistry and specially "Applied Chemistry" played in the late War need not be recounted here. He had, during his travels in England, witnessed, the latest and uptodate methods of manufacture and on his return he had hopes that he would imbue his pupils with the new idear and stir them to the vigorous pursuit of his favorite subject. But the atmosphere at this time was surcharged with the aspirations of the new political movement, as the result of wihch Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Haripada Chatterjee, both of whom had given proofs of their capacity for original researches, threw themselves into the current and were ready to undergo any sacrifice for what they believed to be the sacred cause of the Country. The mind of the Acharya become restless; for the last forty years, he had been pursuing assidnously like a true devotee the subject which is dearer to him than his own life. He at first failed to realise the true significance of the new movement. When, however, the two youngmen appeared before him barefooted, clad in *Khaddar*, there was presented a picture which a painter might well delineate—on one side were the youthful ascetics and on the other was the aged veteran worker. He tried to dissuade them from the course they were adopting, saying that there were not even thirty Chemists worth the name amongst three hundred millions of Indians. The country demands that her sons should take to Science to assert her position. This is Chapter I in the episode. Our preceptor is known as the friend of the students in Bengal. It is but natural, that they should pour out their hearts to him,—but that ladies from the innermost recesses of the *Zenana* should appeal to him in the name of their beloved mother country is something which needs due consideration and cannot be readily realised.

As a devoted student of Science away from the public gaze in the serene atmosphere of the laboratory Dr. Roy has been spending the best portion of his life—busy in unravelling the mysteries of nature. Why the waves of the new movement should dash against its all, is for our country men to decide. The following two letters will speak for themselves.

Yours etc.

P. O. Govindpur, Dacca.

(Sd.) "S".

Letter No. I.

"Revered Sir,

Our beloved brother and leader Haripado Chatterjee, M. Sc., wrote you a letter on the night of 23rd Dec. last. At mid.day on 24th ultimo he and his co-workers were arrested. Brother Haripado requested me to forward the letter to you."

Yours affly.,

(Sd.) SHAYAN LAL DAS-GUPTA.

"To

Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy,

Venerable Acharya,

You must have heard of the arrest of Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose. I am also courting arrest by enrolling myself as a volunteer of the All-India Congress Committee. The reason why I delayed doing so was lest my work in connection with the production of yarn with the aid of Charka should suffer. By God's Grace, however, I have made arrangements so that the work should not be stopped during my absence. I have not so long written to you. I do not know why at this moment in the depth of midnight, I am writing to you these lines; but now I can scarcely suppress my feelings. You have always loved us as sons and we have always fearlessly opened our minds to you. But when your own sons are fighting against the repressive policy of the Government by enrolling themselves as non-violent-non-co-operators, how can you as their father afford to appear before the public, decorated with the title conferred by it?

In order to assert our birth-right, many a son of yours can sacrifice this mortal life—for the sake of truth they are ready to part with it.

They are all casting their affectionate eyes towards you and asking this question —"Would you not relinquish your title as a protest against this relentless policy of repression? Rest assured there are many pupils of yours who for the sake of truth and for the assertion of the country's rights would smilingly ascend the scaffold and welcome death ;only they want a word of encouragement from your lips. As a father would you withhold it?

I am now working in Nawabganj Thana, Dacca. We are concentrating all our energies in the introduction of Charka. In this Thana there are fourteen unions, 50 villages, 110,000 souls. Till the 30th June last we spent all our energies in the formation of Congress Committees and Arbitration Courts.

From the 1st September last we have begun to take up in right earnest the production of yarn with the aid of Charka. At that time the yield was only 10 seers—by the month of November the output was 2 maunds and 10 seers but during the present month it has risen to 3 maunds. In another Thana named Dohar 7 maunds were produced monthly—we are trying our best to bring out an output of 100 maunds per month in the two thanas combined But money is badly wanted. No one, unless he is miserably poor, would like to take to Charka and then again he cannot afford to buy it for want of cash. If we can distribute 4,000 Charkas within the month of February next, in the Thana of Nawabganj alone, we hope to increase the monthly output to 50 maunds. Unless you can undertake to raise for us the sum of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose, our endeavours will suffer a great set-back.

Yours affctly,

(Sd.) HARIPADO CHATTERJEE.

LETTER NO. II.

"Respected Sir,

I was so long under the impression that you were different from the "Socalled patriots" of Bengal but your behaviour has filled us with dismay. You have been a lifelong bachelor—you have no worries about worldly affairs—have not to think of your sons and grandsons and hence it does not behove you to be selfish in any way. You have taken a lifelong vow of poverty and you have no hankering after any title. You have consecrated your life to the good of the country you have always hated moral cowardice and you never hesitated to risk your very life even for redressing the wrongs inflicted on your countrymen. But what do we find now, where have you slunk away to-day when the country needs your services most—when inhuman cruelties are being perpetrated on your countrymen? Messrs. C. R .Das, J. L. Banerjee and others have been thrown into jail—the right of public speech has been snatched away—the press has been muzzled. Alas! we find our beloved friend of students, and ardent worker for the cause of Science and country, a model of humanity still decorated with "Sir"!

Oh! you have courted poverty of your own accord. I do not appeal to Sir——, nor to Sir——, nor to Sir——. But if you were like them I would have had nothing to complain of. But I still regard you to be somewhat different from them. Wip out your disgrace and come to the front. The country calls you.

Yours.

A LADY OF THE ZENANA.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

LECTURE BY JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, Mr. J. M. Mehta delivered a lecture on "Indians and the National Volunteer Corps" at the Jain Mahajanwadi, Mandvi, on Friday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said the last time he had been there he had asked those of them who were ready to go to jail, to raise their hands and this signify their assent. And now a time had come for them to go to jail and nearly 5,000 of their countrymen were in jail. The Congress Committee would open offices for the enlistment of volunteers who were ready to suffer for the country. He then explained the duties of the two classes of volunteers who would enlist their names. The Committee would enlist both active and reserve list volunteers and the latter should not think that they would be called to do their duty only after all the active list volunteers were in jail. The time of trial had come. The time had come for them to justify their boast that the Mandvi District led the whole of Bombay in the matter of self-sacrifice and patriotism. India had given 150 crores of rupees and 10 lacs of men in the last war. But this was the war of righteousness for the liberation of India, and would they fall behind? India had given a crore of rupees for the Swaraj Fund and now she called upon the country to give her men. On the measure of their response to the call of the nation would the success of their fight depend. Non-violent non-co-operation was a new weapon of mighty potency and it was for them to prove to the world that India was as great spiritually now as she was in times of old. Would they prove true to the tradition? Ind'a was theirs although Lord Reading was prating about giving them Swaraj at the sweet will of the British nation! India would get Swaraj whether Lord Reading wanted to give them or not.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said with a view to preparing the ground for a welcome to the Prince, Government had repressed the people almost everywhere. It had put into jails all their leaders. But the result was the same. Allahabad had given a cold shoulder and so had Calcutta. England had now found out that the country was bent upon not giving a welcome to the Prince. The speaker then explained the Ahmedabad resolution relating to volunteering. Mrs. Besant, he said was shouting out from the housetops that autocracy had been crippled, but as they would see it was not at all crippled, but was also very much alive and kicking. They were told that autocracy had been deliberately abandoned. It had not been abandoned at all! They had, therefore, to practise Civil Disobedience. Non-violence was of the essence of Civil Disobedience and under no circumstances must they be violent. They would die but never kill. Government wanted to frighten them by sending them to jail, but they had been defeated in their object. But whatever might happen they would never violate their pledge and be violent. They would rather lose their lives than kill. Mahatma Gandhi had galvanized the whole nation and India had risen from her lethargy and shown to the whole world, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, what she was capable of doing. In such a short time as twelve months a miracle had been performed and Government should take this to heart. Mahatma Gandhi had told the Government that if Englishmen wanted to live in India they must do so as the equals of Indians and not as their superiors. Indians must realise that the oath which they would have to take was a difficult one to observe, but once they had put their names to it they were bound to keep it whatever might happen to them. Discipline must be perfect and obedience complete. If they followed Mahatma Gandhi's mandate implicitly then Swaraj was really theirs.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

One by one the pretensions of the Government that the reforms represent more liberty and more concession to popular feeling are dropping out under the stress of circumstances. The pretensions can be justified only if they can stand the test under a severe strain. Liberty of speech means that it is unassailed even when the speech hurts; liberty of the Press can be said to be truly respected only when the Press can comment in the severest terms upon and even misrepresent matters, protection against misrepresentation or violence being secured not by an administrative gagging order, not by closing down the press but by punishing the real offender, leaving the Press itself unrestricted. Freedom of association is truly respected when assemblies of people can discuss even revolutionary projects, the state relying upon the force of public opinion and the civil police, not the savage military at its disposal, to crush any actual outbreak of revolution that is designed to confound public opinion and the state representing it.

The Government of India is now seeking to crush the three powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion and is thus once more, but happily for the last time, proving its totally arbitrary and despotic character. The fight for Swaraj, the Khilafat, the Punjab means a fight for this threefold freedom before all else.

The *Independent* is no longer a printed sheet. The *Democrat* is no more. And now the sword has descended upon the *Pratap* and the *Kesari* of Lahore. The *Bande Mataram*, Lalaji's child, has warded off the blow by depositing Rs. 2,000 security. The other two have had their first security forfeited and are now given ten days' notice to deposit Rs. 10,000 each or close down. I hope that the security of Rs. 10,000 will be refused.

I presume that what is happening in the United Provinces and the Punjab will happen in the others in due course unless the infection is prevented from spreading by some action on the part of the public.

In the first place I would urge the Editors of the papers in question to copy the method of the *Independent* and publish their views in writing. I believe that an Editor who has anything worth saying and who command a clientele cannot be easily hushed so long as his body is left free. He has delivered his finished message as soon as he is put under duress. The Lokamanya spoke more eloquently from the Mandalay fortress than through the columns of the printed *Kesari*. His influence was multiplied a thousandfold by his incarceration and his speech and his pen had acquired much greater power after he was discharged than before his imprisonment. By his death he is editing his paper without pen and speech through the sacred resolution of the people to realise his life's dream. He could not possibly have done more if he were to-day in the flesh preaching his *Mantra*. Critics like me would perhaps be still finding fault with this expression of his or that. To-day all criticism is hushed and his *Mantra* alone rules millions of hearts which are determined to raise a permanent living memorial by the fulfilment of his *Mantra* in their lives.

Therefore let us first break the idol of machinery and leaden type. The pen is our foundry and the hands of willing copyists our printing machine. Idolatry is permissible in Hinduism when it subserves an ideal. It becames sinful when the idol itself becomes the ideal. Let us use the machine and the type whilst we can, to give unfettered expression to our thoughts. But let us not feel helpless when they are taken away from us by a "paternal" Government watching and controlling every combination of types and every movement of the printing machine.

But the handwritten newspaper is, I admit, a heroic remedy meant for heroic times. By being indifferent to the aid of the printing room and the compositor's stick we ensure their free retention or restoration for all time.

We must do something more. We must apply civil disobedience for the restoration of that right before we think of what we call larger things. The restoration of free speech, free association and free Press is almost the whole Swaraj. I would therefore respectfully urge the conference that is meeting on Saturday next at the instance of Pandit Malaviyaji and other distinguished sons of India to concentrate upon the removal of these obstacles on which all can more heartily join than upon the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj. Let us take care of these precious pennies and that pound will take care of itself.—"Young India."

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

A Press note states that an Investiture is to be held at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 18th instant 11-30 a.m. His Excellency the Governor intends to present *Sanads* and insignias of different titles and Kaisar-i-Hind medals to the recipients of New Year honours in the Presidency.

ANGORA DAY.

Mohamed Kifayatullah wires from Delhi:—

All Muslims should remember the 20th January on which day every one of them must exert his or her best endeavours to make collections for the Angora Fund,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1-10

Superscribed correspondence for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Ganges Maru" close at 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 18.

Nomination day for ratepayers' election in different wards of the city.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 19.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's lecture on "The Turkish Treaty—The Key to Eastern Peace", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 20.

Corporation Hall Meeting to raise a Territorial Battalion, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 21.

The S. S. "Naldera" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satyadev's lecture on "Centuries of India's Thraldom and Its Causes", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 22.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at 6-30 p.m., the Gloria Church, School Hall, Byculla.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MRS. DEVI BAI LALLA (of the St. Xavier's College), wife of Mr. N. N. Lalla, Principal of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, died yesterday (3-45 p.m.) at her residence. Deeply mourned by her husband and friends.

LECTURE AT SALLE FRANCAISE.

At the Salle Francaise, Moliere's Centenary, lecture and readings, will be given at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PRESENTS TO VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

One crab-eating Monkey (Macacus Cynomulgus) and one Malbrouk Monkey (Cercopithecus Cynosurus) by Mr. H. A. Street.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be given at the Gloria Church School Hall, Byculla, at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday next (22nd instant).

"INDIA'S THRALDOM—ITS CAUSES."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next (the 21st instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Swami Satya Dev will speak on "Centuries of India's Thraldom and Its Causes."

"TURKISH TREATY—KEY TO EASTERN PEACE."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday next (the 19th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha will speak on "Turkish Treaty—The Key to Eastern Peace", when Dr. Syed Mahamud will preside.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Mr. N. Sankara Aiyer (of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York) will deliver a public lecture on "Bullion Arbitrage", to-day (Tuesday), at 6-0 p.m. at the College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Principal M. L. Tannan will preside.

SJ. LALIT MOHAN GHOSAL.

Sj. Lalit Mohan Ghosal, a veteran politician of Calcutta, has arrived in Bombay with his daughter, Kumari Swarnlata Devi, lady orator of Bengal. A number of lectures will be arranged for them to address, which will be announced in due course. Their Bombay address is: C/o Narayanji B. Patel, Zaveri Bazaar.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the above will be held at the Head Office to-day at 8-30 p.m.

Persons residing in F Ward, who have joined the National Volunteer Corps, should assemble at the Head Office on Tuesday at 9 p.m.

Intending volunteers should register their names at the Head Office any day between 7 and 10 a.m. and 5 and 9 p.m.

PARDESHI BHAYAS' UNION.

On Sunday last one more Union was formed when Pardeshi Bhayas met in the Fort under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Secretary of different Labour Unions. At the desire of several Pardeshi Bhayas a meeting was convened by the Central Labour Board at Fort, when over 300 Bhayas gathered together. The High Priest of the community also was present. Mr. Jhabvala explained to the men the necessity of their uniting together and also the benefits of true Unionism. The men heard everything patiently and at the end the High Priest evinced a keen desire that the men should form a Union under the leadership of Mr. Jhabvala. Several other men present having spoken it was resolved to form a Union of the men.

Another meeting comes off next week at Bhuleshwar, when further resolutions will be passed.

BEAWAR'S QUOTA TO ANGORA FUND

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR Jan. 16.

On the 14th inst a special meeting of Muslim citizens was called in the Juma Masjid. Moulana Mehmood Ahemad spoke on the Khilafat question, and asked for collections to the Angora Fund. About Rs. 300 were collected on the spot. Woman also paid liberally Rs. 500 were sent last night.

A public meeting was also held. Mr. Makhmoor, after delivering the Congress message, asked the people to strictly follow Mahatma Gandhi. More than 50 Volunteers enlisted on the stop.

LALAJI'S RELEASE?

The "Swarajya" writes under date Jan. 14:—

We understand from a reliable source that Lala Lajpat Rai has been released.

CHHOI SILK MILL STRIKE.

MEN RESUME WORK.

The strike of the Chhoi Silk Mill situated at Parel which commenced on Friday last came to an end yesterday. In consequence of the following notice passed on the main gate of the mill, all the workmen were paid off their wages for the month of December 1921, together with bonus on Sunday last.

"All the employees of the mill are hereby informed that their wages for the month of December 1921 together with bonus would be paid to them on Sunday the 15th instant at 11 a.m. The wages for the few days that they have worked in this month will be paid to them as soon as the calculation of their wages is ready."

It appears that it was through some misunderstanding that the mill was stopped, the management is willing to start the Mill as soon as possible. The workmen after having received their wages and bonus desired to have a holiday yesterday which was granted by the Mill authorities. The mill will resume work, as usual, to day.

BOMBAY RIOT CASES.

MURDER OF AN EUROPEAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Elmbux Badal; Abdul Salme; and nine others as under:—"That they at Bombay on the 19th of November last were members of an unlawful assembly and while members of such assembly did commit the offence of rioting, robbery and murder and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offences.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Mansin Karsondas Chanbidas, Barrister-at-Law defended accused No. 10; Mr. Pathare, pleader defended accused No.2 and Mr. Chirputkar, pleader defended accused No. 9.

Mrs. Annete Hellan Dohorty, residing at Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, said her husband the late William Dohorty was an Engineer and resided at Parsik near Mumbra. On the 16th of November last she and her husband had come to Bombay. They were in Bombay on the 19th of November last. About 9-45 a.m. she left her husband at the Victoria Terminus Station. He wanted to go to Lyculla Station. She, then, returned home at Cuffe Parade Road. He told her that he was going to the Bombay Improvement Trust Workshop to see how the work was done there. Her husband on that day had black boots; brown stockings; khaki shirt and coat and a white sun hat. He had a diamond ring on his finger and a wrist watch. He had some change and a few rupees. That was the last time she saw him. He had arranged that she should go by 3-45 train from Byculla with him to Parsik. She knew Mr. Branchly who was a partner in her husband's business.

Mr. Richard James Branchly, Engineer, residing at Thana said he knew the late Mr. Dohorty. He was in partnership with him. He saw him last on Friday the 18th of November at Mumbra. He remembered having visited the Morgue on the 20th of November about midday. There he saw the corpse of Mr. Dohorty.

Louis De Souza, butler, residing at Girgaon said on the 19th of Novemaber last he was residing at Agripada in Esmail Building. He was standing on the gallery of the 2nd floor of the house when he saw two Europeans coming from Byculla along Tank Pakhadi Street. There were about 50 to 60 persons chasing the Europeans and shouting "Maro, maro." One of the Europeans got away by Water Street while the other ran along Tank Pakhadi Street. He was caught up by the crowd and assaulted with sticks and stones. That European fell down from thirty feet from him. They assaulted him while he was on the ground. He got up and went about two paces and a crowd from the opposite direction assaulted him. He noticed that his chin was cut and he was bleeding. He, then, fell down again and the crowd fell upon him and assaulted him with bamboos. Except four persons who got in a shop opposite to him, all the people ran away. Those four persons were Mahomedans. They were accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These four Mahomedans had bamboos in their hands and assaulted the European. He knew all the four persons before the incident. The European who assaulted had Khaki clothes, black boots and a 'topi.' He did not notice the police coming. After half an hour a military lorry came there and removed the injured European and took him away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pathare, the witness said he had been knowing the accused No. 2 one month before the incident. He used to see him daily in front of his building. He had no acquaintance with him. He did not know where he resided. The accused No. 2 was in the first gang that was in front of his house. He saw him assaulting the European in question with a bamboo. He swore and said that accused No. 2 was there. He was not making mistakes as to the identity of the accused No. 2. He was arrested in front of his (witness's) house at about 7-30 p.m.

Antony Saldana, Ward clerk in the Bombay Municipality residing at Sankli Street deposed to the similar effect.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

HINDU YOUTH IN TROUBLE

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, prosecuting Inspector Finan charged one Vastia Raoji a Hindu youth with rioting and causing grievous hurt with an iron stick to one Kassim Shaikh Hussain on the 19th of November last.

The accused was defended by Mr. Reuben Soloman, pleader.

Kassam Shaikh Hussan, a servant in Dady Sheth Fire Temple, Fanaswadi said he remembered the 19th of November last. About 2 p.m. on that day he had gone to buy opium to Chira Bazar. He was returning from Chira Bazar when he was struck with a stone on the head and as a result of which he fell on the ground unconscious. He was subsequently removed to the hospital. He did not know who struck him.

Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Amaria, a taxi-driver residing at Dhobi Talao said he remembered the 19th of November last. About 2 p.m. on that day he was in the Wadia Fire Temple at Princess Street. He was there to protect the fire-temple. There were many besides himself there. He received certain information in consequence of which he went to the Dady Sheth Fire Temple with about twenty persons. They entered the Dady Sheth Agiari Street where they saw the accused assaulting the complainant with an iron stick. The accused was standing against the wall of the temple. The people in the fire temple shouted that the man who was assaulted was their servant, whereupon he arrested the accused.

Continuing the witness said that the last witness was taken inside the compound of the fire temple. He, then, handed the accused over to the police. There were about 15 to 20 persons with the accused who were throwing stones on the fire temple and at them.

Mr. George Albert Newby, Inspector of Police, Princess Street Police Station said on the 19th of November last about 2 p.m. he received certain information in consequence of which he went to the Dady Sheth Agiari Lane. He saw a large crowd there. There were several Parsis in the fire temple who told him that they had arrested the accused and the complainant was lying unconscious there. The accused assaulted the complainant with an iron bar. They told him that another man dropped the other iron bar which was found on the road. He took charge of the accused and had the injured man removed to the hospital.

The case was adjourned to next Monday for examining furthed prosecution witnesses.

RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 13th instant giving cover to a long and informing telegram dated 12-1-22 from our workers in Calicut, I beg to send you herewith for publication another telegram dated yesterday, which is of such considerable importance as to attract the attention of the thinking public. These two telegrams together bring out pointedly among others the following facts.

(1). That a large number of converted Hindus may still be in the custody of the rebels in the interior and may be prevented from leaving the disturbed area for fear of molestation.

(2). That whatever the causes, portions of the disturbed area in the interior which were supposed to be safe do not seem to be really so, specially on account of the fresh outbreaks, with the serious result that the confidence in the minds of the refugees is greatly shaken, and they are again in a state of panic.

(3). That relief work has to be undertaken again in the places in the interior where it was stopped in accordance with the wishes of the officials with a view to helping the process of sending the people back to their homes which were considered safe for occupation.

(4). That the problem of unemployment is a serious consideration. As will be clear from the telegram, attempts are being made to find work for the refugees as long as they are under our protection in the camps in Calicut, but the real problem is the question of their bein able to get work when they return to their homes as it is feared there will be little work in the fields till about the beginning of may next.

(5). Lastly, the refugees who have gone to the neighbouring districts and the Native States of Travancore and Cochin and who were so long able to secure a certain amount of relief therefrom, will be soon sent back to their homes as the small relief fund started in those places are soon getting dried up. This need was anticipated by me as early as in October last and was referred to in my second periodical report to the Press dated the 29th October. In this connection it will be remembered that in the last telegram dated 12-1-22 which I sent to you for publication, it was reported that the Dewan of Cochin had written to the Central Relief Committee, Calicut, enquiring whether they could not do anything for the large number of refugees who were in Cochin for the past few months the State being unable to find the necessary funds.

Thus, our work and need for funds are by no means diminishing in extent as it may appear to be, but we are really being faced with a number of new problems at a time when for various reasons, the chief among which is probably the long duration for which the question has now stood before the public, their interest in the question of Malabar would seem to be rather waning. I desire to prevent this, if possible, by the publication of these facts relating to the present situation and again want to emphasise my original minimum demand for Rupees ten Lakhs.—Yours, faithfully.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
(General Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Jan. 15.

Following is the copy of telegram from Mr. M. S. Madhava Row, Calicut, dated 14th instant.

Forced converts who were rescued from rebels continue coming to Calicut in large numbers. It is believed very unsafe for these people to go back to their villages now and, therefore, camps will have to be maintained for a fairly long time for their sake. The opinion of Dr. Warrier (of Kottakkal) and Mr. Sheshayya (of Palghat) that fear of lack of safety of amsams and of unemployment discourage refugees going back is confirmed by two letters from Malappuram. Mr Austin, Sub-Collector, in his letter dated the 12th instant to the Secretary, Relief Committee writes "some of the refugees who have been sent back to their homes in villages on assurance of safety have lately returned to Malappuram alleging that things have not wholly quieted down, that there is trouble and intimidation to some extent and that it is not safe for them to settle down there and pursue their normal avocations. I had, therefore, to start relief again on a small scale as some people are obviously destitute. I hope that you will allow necessary Funds". It will be remembered that the camp at Mailappuram was closed down on 25th December last. Another letter from a Sanitary Inspector to Mr. Austin who has forwarded a copy of the same to the Relief Committee states, "I beg to state that I have been able to count about 300 refugees who really deserve immediate help to avoid starvation. They were chiefly labouring classes of Ooragam Melmuri, Kizhumuri, and Puthur. In this list I have excluded all adult men who can be supposed to find out some work. In my opinion relief should be continued to these poor women and children. In some cases some of the bred-winners have been murdered and in many cases houses have all been burnt. Before they can be asked to return to their homes they are in need of some help to rebuild their cottages. In the cases of some of the middle classes to whom also great loss has occurred some pecuniary help should be given in the shape of loans to be repaid after some years with or without interest. By this means their condition can be bettered". The Sub-Collector in forwarding the letter suggests that one of the members of the Committee may come there at once preferably to see the conditions in person. These two letters will give the public an idea of the immensity of the work of gratuitous relief as also problems which await immediate attention for Reconstruction in Malabar. The Relief Committee has thanked Mr. Austin for restarting relief.

Funds will alloted for the purpose.

LADY VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16

A large number of lady volunteers paraded the streets in Lahore yesterday afternoon.

On Saturday last, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Member of the Secretary of State's Council, who had been on short visit to Lahore went to Amritsar, where he visited the Jallianwalla Bagh and Kaurianwala Street, and also went round the city. He left for Lucknow the same afternoon by Calcutta Mail.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Gadag, writes:—A special meeting of the general body of the members of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Hubli on the 25th instant at 4 p.m. in the Congress Committee's office to consider the main Resolution of the Ahmedabad Congress and to take further steps, in terms of it, to carry out the Congress programme especially in the matter of organising a volunteer corps in the Karnatak. All the members of the K.P.C.C. are cordially requested to attend.

The Council is the Managing Committee of the K.P.C.C.will meet there on the same day at 2 p.m. instead of at Gadag. This change has been necessitated owing to the meeting of the general body.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NEW PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Hardayal Nag, newly appointed President of the Bengal Congress Committee writes to the "Servant.":—

By the grace of God the responsibilities of the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees devolve upon me which I gladly accept. I hope and trust my comrades will help me in the same way as they did my predecessors.

KHARAGPUR ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

CLERKS DISMISSED FOR OBSERVING HARTAL.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Kharagpur writes or January 9th:—

Thesix clerks of the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office, B. N. Ry., Khargpur, observed Hartal on the 17th Nov. and the 24th Dec. 1921, and they have therefore been served with a month's notice with the exception of one clerk Babu Ramapersad who has been reduced by Rs. 10 i.e., from Rs. 44 to Rs. 34 per month.

The notice from the chief Mechanical Engineer's office Khargpur, January 5, to the Auditor, Chief Mechanical Engineer's office, Khargpur runs as follows:—

"Please note and inform clerks Md. Fazlur Rahaman Md. Tauhid, Md. Ibrahim Khan, Babu R.R. Shingwekar, and Babu B. Ramiah that their services are no longer required after the 5th of February 22, and Babu Ramapersad that he has been reduced by Rs. 10 from Rs. 44 to Rs. 34 per month, for disobedience of orders to be present on duty on 24th of December, 1921.

(Sd.) W. F. GIBBONS
Chief Mechanical Engineer, B.N. Ry.
Khargpur."

These clerks were granted holiday on December 24, 1921 but subsequently on the 23rd. Dec. they were purposely ordered to attend office, the only reason of this mysterious attitude being that they had not attended office on the 17th of December 1921. The clerk are non-cooperators and are of great help to the public.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY SENTENCED.

BRISK ENROLMENT,

BRAHMANBARIA, Jan. 9.

Peer Syed Kutubur Rahman, Secretary, Brahmanbaria Khilafat Committee was sentenced on the 7th instant, under Section 17 (B), to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He has left behind him sixty thousand disciples, who are coming in large numbers to enrol themselves as volunteers.—"The Servant."

BHARTRAHARI.

At the Imperial Cinema is being screened this week a stirring episode from the life of King Bhartrahari. To students of Sanskrit, the name of this Royal Saint is quite familiar as that of the immortal author of "The Nitishatakas." The film depicts a tale with a great moral and cannot fail to appeal to all those who hold by the ancient conception of married life as sacred. The story runs that this King,—a great conqueror and a liberal patron of art and letters—was in his youth infatuated with the charms of woman. He had for his favourite queen one whose lower nature dominated over her higher self. But on her disloyalty and base nature coming to the notice of the King through a mere accident, he realises the futility of his infatuation fed by the flame of youthful ignorance. Bhartrahari thereupon gives up all his worldly pomp and splendour and sets himself to the task of attaining the Divine in man. He betakes himself to the life of an ascetic, spurning the cravings of the body and pursuing the path to spiritual salvation by constant self-denial and strict humility. Through the inspiration of his spiritual preceptor, he succeeds at last in gaining complete mastery over the Self. The film is of particular interest inasmuch as it vividly brings out the truth, simple yet difficult of realization—that Humility is the best antidote to egotism and it can only be attained by exposing this mortal frame of ours to sufferings of various kinds. The moral of the story enables the public to appreciate the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings, the essence of which is humility.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Jethmal Narandas has issued the following manifesto to the electors of C Ward:—

I am contesting a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation from (C) Bhuleshwar Ward at the forthcoming election on the 25th instant as a Nationalist candidate. I am on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau for the last two years and over and am taking public interest for the past four years under the leadership of our reversed Mahtma Gandhi.

Our water supply is wholly inadequate, roads are badly kept, lighting of the street and sanitation of the City leave much to be desired, the tramway service is far from being efficient, and telephones are mostly disorganised. I am elected to the Corporation I will do my very best to remedy these and other complaints and grievances. I will particularly look after the interests of the poor and middle classes who are not represented in the Corporation.

On the question of the wells and cattle protection I will most scrupulously respect the religious susceptitilities of my Hindu and Parsee brothers and sisters.

These being my views I confidently rely on your support on the day of the election.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE.

MR. AMBALAL SARABHAI EXAMINED

The adjourned meeting of the Industrial Disputes Committee met yesterday at the Secretariat at 5 p.m., Sir Stanley Reed presiding.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad examined by the Chairman said that he owned two mills which were working by two shifts of 8 hours each. There were 5,500 men working in all. There was no friction due to lack of standardisation of salary. There was Trade Union movement which has done a lot of good. In times of disputes they used to discuss with outsiders because outsiders had influence over the mill-hands. His belief was that outside help and guidance was for the best and was a good means for settlement of dispute. So far there were few strikes but the differences were adjusted. The last dispute was adjusted by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavuja. He was in favour of a Board of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation but was not in favour of Government intervention. He was of opinion that employees should select their own respresentatives. So far the public had not helped to that end. If such a Board, viz, the Conciliation Board is constituted it would be a great advantage in Ahmedabad. He was in favour of Legislation of Trade Unions, provided it also applied to the Government employees also. If there was to be interference it should be for all. He was in favour of Registration of Trade Unions on principle but he was afraid that Government would impose conditions which might prove a disadvantage for the present and kill the movement. In his opinion Strikes were not unfair. For the present Registration was not expedient because of the suspicions of the Government. He was of opinion that strike for all was a rightful thing because by that men justified in asking for more wages without reference of the rise in the cost of living; but he was not in favour of profit-sharing basis. He had no personal knowledge of Bombay and so he confined his opinion to Ahmedabad only.

The meeting was then adjourned to Friday next at 6-15 p.m.

PROFESSOR OF DACCA COLLEGE.

GETS 5 MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRESONMENT.

DACCA, Jan. 9.

A Dacca message to the "A. B. Patrika" says:

The hearing of the case in which Pundit Chandrakanta Vedanta Sastri Professor National College, Dacca was charged under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (managing or assisting in the management of unlawful associations) was concluded on Saturday in the Dacca Central Jail by Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, S.D.O. (Sadar) Dacca. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five months.

MORE ARRESTS AT BARISAL.

BARISAL, Jan. 6.

Three volunteers of Sarshina, 11 of Perojpur, four of Bhola and one of Gournadi have been arrested.—"The A. B. Patrika."

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is indeed very strange, that neither the Directors, nor the representatives of the Policy Holders have answered my queries in respect of the preferential treatment that is given to the European employees of this Company. Will they please state:—

(1) Why pensions and bonus are given to European Manager and Accountant and bonus is denied to Indian Branch Managers?

(2) On what grounds are bonuses of Rs. one lakh sanctioned for the Manager, and the Accountant twelve months before their retirement?

(3) Do the Funds of the Co. permit of lavish expenditure in this fashion?

(4) Is not the standard of expenditure higher than it should be?

(5) What opportunities does the Company offer to intelligent Indian apprentices?

(6) How many Indians are thus trained up locally?

Will not Mr. Sorabjee Warden, the representative of the Policy Holders, enlighten us on these points?—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I entirely concur with Messrs. Lakhmidas Tairsee and Changanlal Nanavaty in their appeal to the voters of "D" Ward to vote for a staunch Nationalist like Mr. K. F. Nariman. I have no doubt but that my Hindu brothers will enthusiastically back the candidature of Mr. Nariman to a seat in the Municipal Corporation. But I request the ladies and gentlemen of my own liberal-minded Parsi community to actively support Mr. Nariman who will put up a vigorous fight to make the Bombay Municipal Corporation "the first in India" which is by no means the case at present. Full well do those who know Mr. Khurshed Nariman know that he is a hard-working, conscientious gentleman who will vote according to his conscience and work for the greatest good of the greatest number of people; which is sure to fill the heart of any utilitarian with delight. So I once again ask the members of the Parsi community of all shades of opinion to ungrudgingly support Mr. Nariman's election to the Corporation, for he will doubtless serve his city and community faithfully and devotedly from his seat in the Corporation.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"The future historian will tell his readers that the most important discovery of the nineteenth century was the discovery of the simple fact that the tap-root of all wars and murders, cruelty and crime, would be cut off by teaching and leading every child to seize every opportunity to say a kind word or do a kind act that should make some other human being or dumb creature happy. "Boston Evening Transcript".

There are over 28,000 looms idle in Blackburn, representing 31 per cent. of the towns' total weaving machinery. By Christmas it is feared that nearly 50 per cent. will be inactive. The Weavers' Association, the largest trade union in the provinces, in a report issued yesterday, attributed the situation largely to the Indian boycott and import duties. "Liverpool Post."

Born in a poor quarter of New York Mr. de Valera was the son of a Chilean Spaniard his mother being a peasant emigrant from County Limerick. When two years old the boy was taken to Ireland where he received a superior education and became an adherent of what ultimately developed into the Sinn Fein movement. The Dublin rebellion of Easter 1916, provided him with his opportunity and from that time he was regarded as a force to be reckoned with. He was sentenced to death by court-martial but the penalty was never executed and he became "President of the Irish Republic." Subsequently arrested he made a dramatic escape from Lincoln gaol on the 4th February, 1919.—Pioneer.

There exists a very beautiful custom in Germany, which it would be well to imitate everywhere. On the first day of the New Year, whatever may have been the quarrels or estrangement between friends and relatives, mutual visits are interchanged, kindly greetings given and received—all is forgotten and forgiven. Let this custom begin with reconciliation to God, then friendship and fellowship may be found that shall be blessed and lasting.—Foster.

The Lord Chancellor, distributing prizes at the Sydenham High School for Girls last night, spoke on the enlarged opportunities for women says an English contemporary in mail week.

Any of the girls before him who chose to clap on a wig, after passing an examination and paying some fees, could enter into the practice of the legal profession, and if they could come and argue before him in the House of Lords he would be very glad to see them. (Laughter.)

They never knew but that one of them might some day become even Archbishop of Canterbury. (Laughter.) Certainly the smallest child in the room might easily become the Lord Chancellor. They never knew. They might be short of some useful occupation. (Laughter.)

Lord Birkenhead urged the girls not to look wholly on the serious side of things. He said that he agreed with their headmistress that every girl ought to go to bed early. Personally he was never out of bed after 2,30 in the morning. (Laughter.)

MR. KUNZRU AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzen asks us to publish the following letter which he has addressed to Mr. Jinnah, declining to serve on the committee appointed by the Malaviya Conference:—

Servants of India Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay, 16th January, 1922.

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

I expresssed several times to you yesterday my extreme unwillingness to be a members of the Committee appointed by the Conference to arrange the details in regard to the Round Table Conference, and I asked repeatedly in the Conference that I should be excluded from the Committee, but I was pressed by several persons, for whom I have a high regard to reconsider my position. I regret to say, however, that after giving the matter my best consideration I am unable to change my opinion and to accept the membership of the Committee.

Several reasons compel me to decline to be a member of it. In the first place, as you are aware, I expressly stated yesterday that while I earnestly desired that differences between the people and the Government should be settled amicably and would be ready to do all I could to bring about this consummation, I did not want to commit myself to the precise Resolutions which were placed before the Conference. I explained the reasons for taking up such a position the day before yesterday. In the second place the speech which Mr. Gandhi delivered last evening seemed to me to destroy the utility of the Committee. While he agreed to the suspension of hartals, picketing and Civil Disobedience he refused to suspend preparation for Civil Disobedience while negotiations for the convening of a Round Table Conference were going on or while the Conference was sitting, and stated explicitly that the enrolment and training of volunteers for starting Civil Disobedience must be continued. The position of the Committee which will ask the Government to convene a Round Table Conference, while war-like preparations, if I may say so, are going on will be an unenviable one.

But what is far more serious and what mainly prevents me from joining the Committee is the attitude of Mr. Gandhi in regard to the settlement of the questions at issue between the people and Government. You know what his demands in regard to those questions are. The offending Punjab officials should be dismised, all territories, mainly Turkish in population, should be under the full control of Turkey and Mesopotamia, Arabia Syria and Palestine should be freed from Non-Muslim control, and full dominion status should be conferred on India, in accordance with a scheme to be formulated by Representatives of the people elected on a Franchise which I did not fully understand. These, as Mr. Gandhi stated in unmistakable terms, are his minimum demands. He said in so many words that he did not have an open mind in regard to them. The Round Table Conference is not to consider but to concede them. I am unable to see how the Committee can ask Government to convene a Round Table Conference in the face of such a statement. When compromise is declared to be impossible, discussion is fruitless. The Conference, according to Mr. Gandhi, can be convened not to discuss anything but only to listen a formal announcement by Government of its immediate acceptance of the Congress demands.

I had hoped that the Conference convened by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, yourself and your co-signatories would be the means of bringing peace to the Country, and am deeply grieved that your efforts have not been crowned with success. The Conference, however, has not been wholly infructuous. It has at least made the main issues quite clear,

IN HARMONY
WITH ALL SURROUNDINGS.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LAW STUDENT (Nasik City).—Your letter is too long.

"NALLAN" (Poona).—Though we are pledged to non-violence, please don't presume on this fact. Reading bad poetry however noble the inspiration is the gravest provocation we can suffer—and sometimes we doubt our strength to endure.

SYMPATHIZER (Pallanpur).—It is only a small matter in these days of repression.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 17, 1822.

THE OPEN DOOR

Pandit Malaviya might, perhaps, have hastened in some degree a definite decision as to whether or no there will be peace in the country had he and the conveners of the Conference last week-end invited members of the Government to attend on the same terms as non-co-operators attended—that is, as individuals and not as representatives of the bureaucracy. We fancy that without such participation by Government officials the Conference has been forced to take its next step in the dark. Signs, however, are not wanting that the Government are prepared to make some sort of announcement at Delhi when tomorrow Munshi Ishwar Saran's resolution urging the abandonment of the policy of repression is admitted for discussion. It is suggested by a contemporary's special correspondent at Delhi that the resolution if carried will amount to a vote of censure on the administration, and it is just possible that the administration may seek to provide against this possibility by a statement promising conciliation. Here, the proceedings and results of the Conference in Bombay help the bureaucracy to make any such tentative move towards accepting Mahatma Gandhi's terms with as little loss of dignity as possible.

While we do not sympathise with Sir Sankaran Nair's tenderness for the prestige of a system which we hold must be abolished, we can well understand that it were only tactful on the part of the nation to allow the Government to feel that their defeat is not their humiliation. This will deceive nobody and do no harm while it will perhaps allow bureaucrats to feel less disconsolate in defeat. Provided India receives the substance of satisfaction, she is not disposed to insist too sternly that the Government's confession of error be made with all the repentant's panoply of sackcloth, and ashes and lighted tapers. We are not unduly concerned with forms and ritual. It is, as we have said, the substance of satisfaction India demands. Though Sir Sankaran Nair may cavil, we are sure no true Nationalist but will concede that Mahatma Gandhi's bearing in the Conference has been conciliation and tact itself. Indeed, that the Mahatma feared he had been too lenient in his demands is very apparent. But he has preserved intact the dignity of the Congress and the people of India—a dignity more real and a great deal more valuable than the prestige of an administration whose actions have been anything but inspirative of admiration.

So far as the Congress is concerned the door is still open to the Viceroy. The Congress opened it to its widest at Ahmedabad and the Conference has not enlarged the aperture in the least. But the Conference has undoubtedly achieved one thing. It has provided Lord Reading with an opportunity to step towards the open door at a gesture of invitation from the Moderates and Pandit Malaviya and his colleagues. It has even possibly provided the Reformed Government with a cloak wrapped in whose gracious folds the administration may walk with some show of dignity to the Peace Conference. It is true that the cloak is not quite opaque—but we fancy Delhi will be thankful for small mercies. It remains now to be seen how Lord Reading's administration responds to the Conference's invitation to advance towards the open door to a discussion with the people's representatives. Through that door, which is open, we see Mahatma Gandhi and the people waiting. They are more than a trifle sceptical as to whether the Government can yet bring themselves to accept the only terms on which they have consented to wait till the end of January—but they are waiting. They do not desire that their opponents may later say that they scouted all suggestions of peace, for their cause rests on its very evident candour and righteousness. And should Lord Reading refuse the Conference's invitation, we wonder if the Moderates who took part therein and on the strength of whose votes alone the invitation has been issued will continue outside the ranks of non-co-operation. For the sake of the reputation for sincerity which some of them still maintain, we trust not.

TWO STORIES.

Pray listen to a story such as Sir Harcourt Butler loves to tell those good children, the Moderates:—"Once upon a time there was a dear, loyal co-operator who had a shop. His neighbour was a wicked non-co-operator who, though he was much more wealthy, was jealous of the loyal one's shop and substance. But because he was a non-violent non-co-operator and a hypocrite and a coward, he was afraid to wreck the co-operator's shop himself. But he knew that the city was full of dreadful desperados—in fact he had summoned them—and so to one more than usually hefty villain the greater villain said:—'O my brother in infamy! My neighbour is a co-operator and he has a shop. Prithee take an extra large *lathi* and persuade him to join the Congress. Hit him hard, I beseech, and if you loot and burn his shop while persuading him, it will be all the better. And here's an anna from the Congress and Khilafat Funds for your trouble.' The desperado did as he was bid. I have just heard the story from a friend who has a friend whose servant had the tale from the lips of the co-operator, who was in (1) hospital, (2) bed, (3) great pain and (4) his right mind. But the wily non-co-operator cannot be punished because he protests his innocence. He denies having instigated the assault or the arson; and the poor co-operator refuses to give evidence against him for fear he'll be assaulted again!" And all those good children, the Moderates, clustering round Sir Harcourt's knee, hold up their hands in horror and exclaim:—"My goodness! What a prevaricator that non-co-operator is! But what else can one expect?"

Listen now to another gentle story—and this, unlike the first, may prove to be a true one but the moral remains the same:—"Once upon a time there was a little nation named Turkey. And it became involved in a quarrel as a result of which a big Power called the British Government secured big slices of the small nation's land. These spoils of war were called 'Mandatory Territories.' But the small nation though sorely wounded did not die and the British Government perhaps feared that there would come a time when the lands called Mandatory would wish to be returned to the keeping of Turkey. Now, the British Government had always (with doubtful success, however) posed as being the protector of small nations, and, besides this, Britain had made certain promises to Turkey. Then Greece, a sly, land-hungry neighbour of Turkey's came stealthily to Great Britain and said:—I have spent all my money trying to sieze some of the little land still remaining to Turkey. Now I have no more money to pay for munitions and another war. Will you lend me £15,000,000 on *very* easy terms?' The British Government replied:—'I will; I must of course, remain strictly neutral. So you must arrange that the money comes from private bankers who will advance the sum at my instance and with all my prestige as surety. There is to be a Near East Conference shortly, but if its decisions are against your claim to Turkish land remember I am quite neutral, and disapprove even though it is with my help you will have received the money to attack Turkey! And when, and if, Greece attacks Turkey again, the British Government will protest that it had nothing to do with the outrage because the loan to Greece was not officially made by the Government. The British Government has merely 'authorised the Greek Government to apply to British banks for a loan or loans up to £15,000,000'—and, incidentally, practically transfered to those useful private banks certain securities lodged by Greece with the British Government. In other words, the British Government has only subscribed itself a surety for Greece. And what is the object for which Greece receives an "unofficial" loan from England? Let the 'diplomatic correspondent' of the London "Daily Telegraph" speak:—'If, however, the indirect result of such British private enterprise should be that the Greek Government is enabled to maintain its 'army in good defensive condition while the subject of a general peace in the Near East, and, in particular, of the future of the Christian and other non-Kemalist minorities is being discussed between the Powers and Turkey, only those who would gladly see both the minorities and the Straits at the mercy of Angora's force's could possibly cavil.' That is, the money is to allow Greece to refit her army and threaten or prepare for another attack on Turkey while the Near East Conference is being held.

Whether or no the second fable will yet be verified, the lesson it teaihes India in regard to the Angora Fund cannot be lost sight of. While Greece has England's bankers behind her, to whom can Turkey turn for aid? To whom but to India's Muslims and Nationalists? And India's help, thank God, will not take the form of a sordid commercial transaction but of charity freely and lavishly given with a blessing in the name of God, humanity and brotherhood. To such Muslims as can help—and there are millions of these—a donation to the Angora Fund is a religious duty. And the Hindus who are pledged to the Khilafat cause must help the Angora Fund, not only to strengthen the bonds of Hindu-Muslim unity. The Angora Fund is a charity which demands support from all right-thinking men—even as did the Tilak Swaraj Fund. And who can doubt but that the money India given freely to save suffering Turkey from death carries God's blessing? Can we say the same of the fifteen millions of English sovereigns lent to Greece? Whose money will go further—do more good—forward the cause of justice, peace and mercy—India's or England's? So, remember the 20th of January—Angora Fund Day!

Notes of the Day

Boycott and Manchester.

In his general review of the prospects of British trade in India Mr. Thomas B. Ainscough, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for India and Ceylon, emphasizes the need of British firms revising their outlook and policy with regard to India, "bearing in mind that it is practically impossible at the present time to carry through any commercial or financial legislation without the assent of the Legislative Assembly, which has an unofficial majority." When the duties on textile imports were raised in this country, it was sought to make out in quarters hostile to Indian interests, that the legislative move was inspired by the indigenous mill industry. Similarly when the country embarked on the boycott of foreign cloth and foreign yarn, it was represented that the Indian mill agents were secretly abetting the movement with a view to ruin Lancashire. The trut significance as well as strength of the movement to eschew foreign cloth being thus not clearly grasped, British manufacturers were disposed to minimise its effects on British trade in textiles, but the inevitable economic consequences are being steadily borne home to all concerned in the textile industry in Great Britain. The following bit of information, for which the "Manchester Guardian" vouches, speaks volumes for the success of the movement in India:—"There are over 28,000 looms idle in Blackburn representing 30 per cent. of the town's total weaving machinery. By Christmas it is feared that nearly 50 per cent. will be inactive. The Weavers' Association 'attribute the position to the Indian boycott and the import duties." If further testimony is required, it is furnished by the latest statistics of imports of textiles in this country, which show that the value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in October, 1921, was Rs. 469 lakhs and that in the seven months April to October, 1921, Rs. 2,565 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 796 lakhs and Rs. 5741 lakhs respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1920. The headway this country is making in checking the imports of foreign cloth is thus substantial and must be pronounced to be unprecedented.

Rhyme and Reason.

An indignant correspondent rebukes us almost scathingly for that we use the word "Asiatic" in our leading articles instead of the word "Asian." Our correspondent holds that the word "Asiatic" has come to be as derogatory in its implication as the word "Native"—a fact that had not been made apparent to us and of which we still remain unconvinced. Our correspondent further asserts that the word "sounds bad." We hasten to disagree with him. We like the sound of it. It is reassuring to a journalist unprotected except by such words from the assaults of spring poets. Your spring poet may well conceivably decide suddenly upon achieving fame in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" by an "Ode to the Continents" rhyming Europeans with Australians, Americans with Africans with the most frightful glibness. But when he seeks a rhyme to "Asiatics" he hits up against something harder. "Rheumatics" is the most soulful word we can hit upon in the ten seconds interval of concentrated poetic frenzy we have permitted ourselves. And the above sage reflections have been induced by the receipt of a letter from another correspondent covering a poem which he describes as being "adapted from Wordsworth." The adaptation consists of the quotation of one verse from Wordsworth followed by four verses by the adaptor, and the covering letter tells us we will be able to recognise Wordsworth's part in the work because it is between inverted commas. Without being offensive, we feel we owe it even to a reactionary like Wordsworth to mention we could have recognised his share of the work without the guidance of those quotation marks even if we had never read a line of his work. Our adaptor urges India:—

"Let Manchester and Lancashire fight
But do the thing which makes you right
Throughout the day and through the night
The tyrant bows before its might."

We advise him to take a bit of his own advice to India and weave *khadi* instead of rhymes since the tyrant has little chance of bowing before the latter's might unless we publish them—which we are not so cruel as to do.

Municipal Reform.

The Government of Bombay have come out with a belated explanation of the delay that has occurred in legislating for the reconstitution of the local Municipal Corporation on a more democratic basis than the existing one. That the present Corporation has been mainly responsible for the delay is a fact which must be acknowledged to its lasting discredit. It has tried not only to delay the progress of the reform but also to whittle it down, by recommending that Rs. 20 and not Rs. 10, as proposed by Government, should be the limit of the rental which would qualify a voter. Though in their Press Note Government make no reference to their own proposal in this regard, it is to be hoped that there is no intention on their part to go back upon the original limit of Rs. 10 suggested by them. The pressure of the capitalistic interests, we know, is strong in the counsels of Government, but unless Government are prepared to throw overboard all decency along with their liberal principles, we cannot imagine that the retrograde proposal of the landlord clique in the Corporation will weigh with them for a moment. As for the proposal to reduce the life of the new Corporation to a year, it is as it should be, though one would have wished, if it were pssible, to reduce it still further.

Exit Messrs Painter and Simcox?

The following from the Bombay Coursepondent of "Capital" will be read with interest by our readers:

As a sequel to the struggle, which the Government of Bombay is carrying on with the Municipalities, you may be interested to learn that Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Northern Division, has scored a technical victory by sitting on Rs. 72,000 belonging to the Ahmedabad Municipality, which the latter wanted to transfer to the National Education Society. The Municipality is, of course, in a very vicious mood as a result of this, and are threatening all sorts of things on the head of the Commissioner. At Nasik, the refractory Chairman of the Municipality is ultimately compelled to resign. Whatever the outcome of this struggle with the non-co-operating Municipalities may be, it must be said to the credit of the Government of Bombay that they have compelled members of the Civil Service, who were unpopular and who were still hugging to the notions of old "Mabap" Government, to retire. Amongst these are the famous Mr. Painter and Mr. Simcox. Both these officials were remarkable for their efficiency ordinarily, but were also well known for their over-zeal in putting people in their place. Nor were they particularly enamoured of or amenable to Secretariat control.

The corresopndent is welcome to derive what satisfaction he can from the "technical victory" of Mr. Pratt, but he would have been better advised to halloo *after* Mr. Pratt was out of the wood. However, this is a minor matter. What is of more consequence is the information the correspondent imparts regarding the "famous Mr. Painter and Mr. Simcox." The former of the celebreties has not been heard of since his heroic doings at Dharwar. The latter was till lately distinguishing himself at Nasik. The compulsory resignation of his henchman, Mr. Oak, president of the Nasik Municipality, dictated from "above," has apparently proved too much for Mr. Simcox. If the report of Messrs. Painter and Simcox's compulsory retirement is correct, we can only pity these officials who so grievously mistook their and their countrymen's function in this country. They are representatives of system which has outgrown its utility and which is bound rapidly to pass away. Their fate ought to furnish a lesson to other officials, too, who nourish the delusion that Indians cannot think and act for thmselves and must for ever remain in the leading strings of an alien bureaucracy.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji.

To some people, the judgment of the Magistrate in Mr. Govindji Vasanji's case may read more like an *apologia* for having to enforce "the existing law," than a convincing attempt to prove that Mr. Govindji was really guilty of any offence indicating moral turpitude. Mr. Govindji did not, whether for good or evil, produce any evidence to support his personal plea of innocence and the Magistrate had, therefore, before him only a portion of the truth and not the whole truth, which would have entitled the Court to assert definitely that the accused was really guilty. It may be, "under the existing law," the Magistrate has no option but to take for granted that the prosecution evidence was true, but the public is also entitled to hold, that it is really in question whether, if Mr. Govindji had cared to rebut the prosecution evidence, which, we are sure, he could easily have done if he were not a non-co-operator, the conviction would have stood. We ought, however, to say one thing. The Magistrate's defence of the police conduct in this case, leaves us, we are constrained to say, perfectly unconvinced. Not all the "pressure" of circumstances could justify the harsh treatment accorded by the police to Mr. Govindji personally and his friends and relatives.

"MAHATMA GANDHI INTERVIEWED"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—What purports to be an interview with your correspondent appears in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle." I never gave your correspondent or any one else an interview. The conversation reported was not for publication. I should not mind if all the humour and the gestures that accompanied the conversation could be reproduced. As it is the whole interview is a caricature of a random talk. As it is difficult for me to correct the impresson created by the interview without dotting the i's and crossing the t's, I must ask your readers to dismiss the whole "interview" from their minds. I hope Sir Sankaran Nair will not see the "interview", but if he does I shall ask him to see the forthcoming issue of "Young India" too.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Jan. 16.

[In view of Mahatma Gandhi's statement anent my conversation with him regarding the Conference and its achievements, I extremely regret that through a misunderstanding of the position, on my part, an unfortunate impression should have been caused. In the circumstances, I willingly accept the entire blame for the mistake. I may add that I have Mahatmaji's generous assurance that there was no wilfulness on my part and he has forgiven the error of judgment.—Your Special Representative.]

DEPLORABLE STATE OF MINES.

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE TO APPROACH COAL-OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, JAN. 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 16.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation has decided to approach the coal-owners with a view to both the parties making joint representations to the Board of Trade in order to secure investigation into the political and economic causes of the present deplorable situation with a view to improving the position, at the same time helping the community. The Executive points out that the miners in many districts are receiving wages below the subsistence level, which the coal prices are insufficient to remedy. Many miners are worse off than if they drew unemployment benefit for which they would be ineligible, if they voluntarily quitted their employment.

ANGLO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Brussels.—According to the Cannes correspondent of "Le Soir," Lord Curzon and the Belgian Foreign Minister have agreed upon the basis of the Anglo-Belgian Agreement.

FIRST MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

The first meeting of the International Corporation for reconstruction of Europe, will be held in London within the next ten days.

SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. ELECED.

MR. GRIFFITH'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, JAN. 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 16.

The Southern Parliament met in Dublin to-day and unanimously ratified the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The supporters of Mr. De Valera absented themselves from the proceedings which only lasted half an hour. The Unionists were present. The Provisional Government has been appointed, consisting of Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. Edmund Duggan, Mr. William Cosgrave, Mr. Patrick Hogan, Mr. Finan Lynch, Mr. Joseph McGrath, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins and Professor John Macneill. The last named is the speaker of the Dail Eireann.

The Provisional Government retains power to add to this list. Mr. Arthur Griffith was not appointed in consequence of the opposition and criticism of his acting in dual capacity as the President of the Dail and the head of the Provisional Government.

After the election of the Government of the Southern Parliament Mr. Griffith made a speech explaining the Provisional Government would take charge of carrying out the terms of the treaty until which time and holding of general election the Dail would remain in existence. He referred to difficulties likely to be encountered from the outset and appealed for general support.

Professor Thrift, a Unionist, who followed, promised his dest to make the measure a success.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION CONDITIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 16.

Washington.—An American official statement declares that the question of America's participation in the Genoa Conference cannot be settled until the agenda of the Conference is received and analysed.

IRELAND AND GENOA CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 16.

Cannes.—The Genoa Conference is likely to mark Ireland's international debut. Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed, appeared to be in no way downcast by the Paris developments. He considered that Cannes had been a great advance. Mr. Lloyd George added that Ireland would attend at Genoa, if the Bill were passed.

OPENS ON MARCH EIGHTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

Cannes.—It has been decided that the Genoa Conference shall open on March 8th.

DELEGATES TO GENOA CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Cannes.—Each big power will send from three to five delegates to the Genoa Conference. The smaller nations will send two.

SECOND MEETING OF CONSULTATIVE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has adopted a resolution moved by the Chinese representative, and for the purpose of obtaining necessary information from the Governments concerned, the Secretary General has been authorised to convoke a second meeting of the Consultative Opium Commission on April 25th.

ADDICTIVE DRUGS IN CHINA.

JAPAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, JAN. 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 16.

Peking.—The International Anti-Opium Association has issued a statement that reports from many parts of China especially from Manchuria show the recrudescene of the use of addictive drugs exceeding the early opium days when the use was unrestricted. The statement adds that the sale of morphia, which in Mukden, South Manchuria, was principally in the hands of the Japanese, is increasing.

Conditions in Shantung as regards opium and morphia are worse than ever. The Chinese authorities lament their inability to cope with the evil in Shantung owing to the trade being in the hands of the Japanese. The report remarks eight-tenths of morphia coming through Shantung and finding its way into the other parts of China, bear labels showing that it is manufactured in Osaka.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT FORMATION OF CABINET.

M. POINCARE'S VIEW ON VITAL PROBLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 16.

Havas cables from Paris that M. Poincare has accepted the request to form a Cabinet and Reuter from Paris says that it is not expected that settlement of the ministerial crisis will be long delayed, and that the central belief is that M. Poincare himself will take the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Several outgoing ministers are expected to be retained, including M. Sarraut, who is still at Washington.

Questioned regarding Anglo-French pact, M. Poincare was non-committal but he emphasised the importance which he attached to British friendship, based on the policy of compelling Germany to fulfil every detail of her obligations.

It is declared that M. Poincare favours making France's participation in the Genoa Conference conditional on all her rights being respected. It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will be invited to confer with M. Poincare and M. Millerand on Sunday, when he passes through Paris.

Newspaper are confident that M. Poincare will preserve the harmony with the Allies, and see that Germany fulfills her obligations.

The Republican group of the Chamber, numbering 240, has passed a resolution confirming their profound attachment to Franco-British Entente.

FRENCH OUTLOOK.

M. POINCARE TO FORM CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 a.m., Jan. 16.

M. Briand's resignation comes as a bitter disappointment to British hopes. It has torpedoed the Cannes conference and possibly also the Genoa conference for it is considered impossible to carry on discussions at Cannes in the absence of France; while the Genoa meeting is dependent upon the ratification of the resolutions adopted at Cannes.

Though M. Briand followed the frequent French custom of resigning as soon as it was foreshadowed that confidence would be withheld, the dramatic suddenness of his resignation startled the Chamber. For an hour he used his brilliant eloquence trying to overcome the hostility of the Chamber but owing to a storm of interruptions he was unable to complete his speech or to explain the terms of the Anglo-French pact. Stung by the nationalist taunt that Britain had no army, M. Briand protested against the reports of his intention to surrender French rights and concluded by saying "I have told you what I have done. Others may do better." He then quietly left the Chamber followed by the whole Cabinet. His resignation was only formally announced hours afterwards.

M. Poincare has been entrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet. It will be interesting to see how the nationalists, if they gain power, will grapple with realities such as reparations and foreign relations, particularly as regards America upon which Europe is greatly relying for help in the reconstruction.

The morning papers emphasise that the value of Mr. Lloyd-George's proposed Anglo-French pact has not been lost as it is known to all the world and will certainly be seriously pondered by the French people. The "Times" expresses the opinion that whether M. Briand returns to power or another, the insistent and palpable facts of the situation will compel the new Government to approach the same goal aimed at by M. Briand and will also emphasise the paramount need for Anglo-French co-operation.

NO POLITICAL MINISTRY CAN BE FORMED.

M. POINCARE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, JAN. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Paris.—M. Poincare has announced that he does not intend to form a political ministry owing to the gravity of the circumstances rendering unity essential as in 1914. Though he is not yet officially appointed Premier, M. Poincare is expected to confer to-day with Mr. Lloyed-George who is returning to London regarding the subjects under discussion by the Cannes Conference. As possibly the interview will last for several hours, thus delaying formation of the Cabinet, M. Poincare does not think that a Cabinet can be constituted before Sunday at the earliest.

CONFLICTING VIEWS IN LONDON.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT UNIMPERILLED

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IMPERATIVE BEFORE GENOA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Conflicting views are held with regard to the effects of the fall of the French Cabinet. Well-informed people in London consider that the results hitherto achieved at Cannes will fall to the ground: but, on the other hand, it is stated that there prevails the understanding that the proposed Anglo-French pact is not imperilled, but only temporarily shelved. It is thought in Cannes that there must be another conference at London or Lympne, before a conference takes place at Genoa, in order to wind up the work interrupted at Cannes.

IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR GRANT OF DOMINION STATUS.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S FULMINATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, Jan 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, lecturing in London on the imperial responsibilities of India, paid a tribute to the ready response to the call of war in 1914 made by the Indians, a bulk of whom came from the agricultural classes. Sir Michael O'Dwyer pointed out that the idea of representative Self-Government was so foreign to the Oriental mind, that there was no Indian word far "self-determination."

Referring to the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme Sir Michael O'Dwyer contended that if ten persons had been arrested a year ago, it would not have been necessary to arrest ten thousand after the riots during the Prince's visit to Bombay.

Describing the difference between India and the other Dominions in her diversity of races, religions and languages, Sir Michael O'Dwyer laid emphasis on the belief that until the feeling between the privileged and the oppressed classes in India had been rectified, India could not demand redress of grievances for her subjects. Other Dominions maintained, said he, that India at present had fulfilled none of the tests justifying grant of Dominion self-Government.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ITALY AND ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 16.

In the course of a friendly memorandum to Mr. Lloyd George, the Italy's representative betrayed regret that the Anglo-French pact was limited to one frontier, opening that the agreement which covered whole the Entente would better serve the aims of the pact.

Mr. Lloyd George has replied, pointing out that Italy is more fortunately placed geographically than France, and explaining that the pact is merely the stepping-stone to wider agreement which it was hoped to arrange at Genoa.

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

The text of the proposed Anglo-French pact handed to M. Briand by Mr. Lloyd George on January eleventh is published, and consists of five short articles:—

1. In the event of direct, unprovoked aggression by Germany against France, Britain will immediately place herself at the side of France, with her naval, military and aerial forces.
2. Britain and France agree to act together in the event of violation of Articles 32, 43, 44 of Treaty of Versailles.
3. Britain and France will act together in the event of any military, naval or aerial measures by Germany contrary to the Treaty of Versailles.
4. The treaty does not impose any obligation upon the British Dominions, until they have approved of it.
5. The Treaty will remain in force for ten years, and will be renewable by common agreement.

SIR MAURA TO FORM NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

Madrid.—It is expected that Sir, Maura will form new cabinet.

PORTUGUESE KING'S EXPLANATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Madrid.—It is now stated that report that the King refused to sign the decree dissolving the officers' associations was inaccurate, and it is explained that the King only wished to postpone his signature.

CABLE ITEMS.

The new Commonwealth of Australia loan of five millions sterling at six per cent, stock redeemable in 1931-41, price ninety-seven, is being underwritten.

The issue of four millions sterling ordinary and eight per cent preference shares of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are being underwritten next week.

Manila.—Eight deaths from cholera have occurred in the past fort-night. Eighty-one sufferers have been isolated.

NEW UNIVERSITY FOR DELHI.

MALABAR DISTURBANCES COST 15 LAKHS.

MOPLAHS KILLED-2250.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 16.

After three days' holiday the Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning with a thin house. The business of the day is mainly official and includes a motion by the Deputy President, Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, for the adoption of an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales as drafted by the joint committee of both the Houses.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Education Secretary, will introduce a bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi.

Three new members of the House, namely, Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, Mr. W. J. Keith and Mr. K. N. Mitter were sworn in.

At question time the Home Member, replying to Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Khan, said that in the syllabus of Indian Civil Service Examination, the term "Hindustani" meant "Urdu." The Government, however, realised that Urdu was better term and that they would suggest to the Secretary of State to substitute it in place of Hindustani.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

A number of questions appeared on the papers, asking for detailed action taken by the Government in the matter of Moplah Train Tragedy. Sir William Vincent, while regretting the unfortunate tragedy, observed that till the Committee on the tragedy had reported, the Government was unable to answer about matters now under investigation. The Home Member informed that the number of forced conversions of Hindus, according to the Madras Government, ran into thousands. The military expenditure incurred by the Government ran up to 15 lakhs. The question of grant or compensation to those who suffered at the hands of the rebels was now engaging Madras Government's attention. Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Rangachariar as to whether it was contemplated to hold an enquiry into the causes of Moplah outbreak, Sir William Vincent said that the Government did not at present favour the appointment of such a committee, but the whole matter would be fully discussed later on, when a substantial proposition on the subject would be discussed in the House.

The Home Member informed Mr. Sarfraz Khan that the Government of India did not issue any instructions to the local Government as to whether action should be taken or not against those who repeated the Karachi Resolution for which the Ali Brothers had been punished.

Another interpellation by the same member elicited the reply that so far 2,250 Moplahs had been killed and 5,727 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the summary courts. The total figures of those sentenced by all kinds of courts was not yet available.

ADDRESS TO PRINCE.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Deputy President, moved adoption of address to the Prince. He made a short speech and it was adopted without anyone else following him.

The Assembly then proceeded to elect 7 members of the Select Committee on amendment of standing orders, by a single transferrable vote. The result of the votes will be announced to-morrow. The President and the Deputy President would be exoffici ex-officio members of this Committee under standing orders, the President being, also, the Chairman of the Committee.

On the motion of Dr. Sapru the House agreed to refer to a Select Committee the bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure by providing for the issue by courts in British India of commissions for examination of witness to such courts of the Princes and Chiefs in India as are notified in this behalf and for execution by the courts in British India of Commissions issued by such courts. The bill in short contemplates in an arrangement on the reciprocity basis. The select committee on the bill would consist of Dr. Sapru, Sir William Vincent, Dr. Gur, Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao, Mr. Meogy, Mr. Ginwala and Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari.

UNIVERSITY FOR DELHI.

The next and last motion of the day was brought forward by Mr. Sharp, Education Secretary, who was allowed to introduce his bill to establish and incoroprate a unitary teaching and residentail university at Delhi. Mr. Sharp pointed out that the proposal for a university in Delhi had been under contemplation for a long time it was only right and just that the Imperial Capital should possess a university of its own. The objects of the bill are fully explained in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the bill, which "It is intended to provide for a local university at Delhi on the model recommended in the case of Dacca by the Calcutta University Commission, Delhi is a suitable centre for the location of such a university, being the winter capital of Government of India and already containing three Arts Colleges as well as the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women. Moreover, should the Punjab University undergo reorganisation in view of the recommendations of the Commission, it appears probable that existence of a colleges at Delhi would complicate the problem while any concentration of higher teaching in Lahore would be likely to react unfavourably upon those colleges. The general scheme for a university at Delhi has been under consideration with the representatives of local colleges from time to time during the last two years and details have been considered by a sub-committee. The provisions of the bill generally follow those contained in the Dacca University Act though in certain pints the provisions of the Lucknow University Act have been preferred. Among the divergencies from the Dacca University Act those deserving of mention are the following:—

The proportion of the members of court nominated by the Chancellor has been reduced in comparison with the number of members elected by the Registreed graduates. (2) At least two of the members elected by the Council are to be the members of the Court elected by the registered graduates. (3) No provision is made for a selection committee in England. (4) Communal representation is provided only to a limited degree and no provision is made for such representation in the academic body.

Other modifications are dictated by the local circumstances. The Government will be the Government of India and the Chancellor, the Governor-Beneral There is some modification in distribution of functions between the Government, the Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor. The existing colleges will retain the names of the colleges and power of appointment of their staff. But recognition of the members of the staff of a college as teachers of the University will be given by the University itself. Faculties which will be instituted as soon as possible are those of Arts, Science, Medicine and Commerce. As provision of sufficient funds for complete realisation of this University and erection of suitable buildings will be a matter of time, it is proposed in the first instance to commence work with the existing colleges in their present building and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation, especially with reference to the separation of the Intermediate classes in such a manner as to permit of development of the University in its eventual form. In order that this may be done without undue dislocation in colleges transitory provisions are particularly wide and permit of considerable divergence during the initial years from the form of University as eventually contemplated. With the introduction of Mr. Sharp's Delhi University Bill, the business of the day was over and the House rose at 12.

After one hour's sitting the Assembly meets to-morrow at eleven when the only business to be transacted would be consideration of five non-official bills. Dr. Gour will ask for a select committee on his bill to amend Act 3 of 1872 and Mr. Abdul Kassam will also move for a select committee on his bill to provide for registration of Waqf estate and proper rendering of accounts by the Mutwallis of such estates. Mr. Rangachariar's bill contemplating amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code while Mr. Girdharilal's bill proposes to amend the code of the Civil Procedure. Mr. Abdul Qadir will bring forward his bill to amend the Interest Act.

ANGORA DAY.

NO HARTAL.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India, have sent us the following for publication under date Bombay, 16th January:—

Rumours are afloat in certain quarters of Bombay that general hartal will be observed throughout the city on the 20th January (Angora Day) for the purpose of collecting funds for Angora. Some friends tell us that it has been given publicity even in certain local papers. Since the last Bombay disturbances it has been noticed that some mischievous agencies have taken upon themselves the odious task of circulating false rumours on all national occasions, and this is another glaring instance of their impious propaganda. We take this opportunity to announce that rumours about hartal are quite baseless and that no hartal will be observed on the Angora Day. All shops will remain open and business will go on as usual. The Khilafat workers and volunteers will go round the city and collect funds from each and every place. Arrangements for collecting funds on that day are being made. It is hoped all the Mussalmans of Bombay will contribute their fullest share towards the Angora Fund, and will thereby give proof of their love for Islam and the Khilafat. Let the call on the purse of everyone on the 20th January, be given a hearty response. Our national existence depends on the success of this Fund. Let every Muslim, man and woman, contribute his or her mite towards this sacred cause and deserve handsome reward from the Almighty God by rendering timely help to the Mujahiddin of Angora, who are fighting for the honour of Islam and the Khilafat.

M. M. H. J. CHOTANI,
President,
HAKEEM MOHD. AJMAL KHAN.
Vice-President,
M. A. ANSARI,
A. H. S. KHATRI,
SYED MAHMUD,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

ANGORA FUND.

BI AMAN'S TOUR.

Owing to various engagements Bi Aman could not start on tour as previously announced. Her presence was also desired in Bombay on the 20th January, the date fixed for the Angora Day all over the country.

She in company of Dr. Syed Mahmood starts on the 20th night and reaches Agra on the 22nd morning. Her programmme will be as follows:—

Agra 22nd, Aligrah 23rd, Lucknow 24th, Azamgarh 25th. Then she proceeds to Bankipur and will go round the province according to the programme arranged by the Provincial Khilafat Committee.

Committee.—On the way back she will visit Gorakphur and Allahabad.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

"TIME TO CRY HALT."

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when the discussion of the current year's budget estimates was proceeded with. Dr. Sukhia who continued his speech from the last meeting, took up ninety minutes of the Corporation's time in attacking the irregularities in the budget. As Dr. Sukhia's speech grew longer the house got thinner. Mr. Sethna once drew the President's attention to the time-limit when only 45 minutes had been spent by Dr. Sukhia, but the sense of the Corporation was for his going on with his budget criticism.

Dr. Dadachanji was for the budget being passed, but Dr. Nariman strongly attacked it and said in spite of the increased taxation he was sure the health conditions in the city, the roads, lighting and many other things would remain in the same primitive condition.

Resuming the discussion in budget estimates Dr. Sukhia said without the approval of the Corporation a provision had been made for in the estimates for the increase of the Commissioner's pay. He thought the Secretary had made a mistake in including the item as it was his duty to guide the Standing Committee in such matters. But he had not done his duty, and he thought it was regrettable. He had also included estimates costing Rs. 20,000 in a statement of "works costing Rs. 10,000 and under" and he had failed to present a proper budget to the Corporation. If only the Commissioner would keep his promises about making improvements in the city the rate-payers would be too pleased to give him any sum he required.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said malaria would continue in spite of their closing nearly four thousand wells, on account of the excavations in the city. In Bombay not only taxation had increased, but also the valuation which was not the case in England. He said the estimates once sanctioned by the Corporation were increased by the executive officers without the previous sanction of the Corporation.

DR. DADACHANJI.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said while last year they had cut down the increased taxation, this year owing to the small surplus balances they had allowed the increased taxation. The Corporation's loan balances were increasing and they were paying interest, etc., out of their income. He thought the present budget was necessary as their balances had been defeated.

MR. NARIMAN.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said he was the only member who had opposed the budget in the Standing Committee. He thought the time had now come to cry a halt in their expenditure as they could not go on increasing the expenditure constantly. The city had been expanding it was said, but that had been the case for many years. As the city had expanded the expenditure was also increasing and there was no ground for saying that the city had expanded suddenly. Their expenditure had increased in every department and yet the conditions in the city were as bad as possible. Taking into consideration the insanitary conditions in the city, even after spending crores of rupees, they were not justified in going to the tax-payer for more money. The Commissioner was saying "give me more money and I will give you more amenities" but he was shrewd enough not to give any guarantees. The speaker was quite sure that in spite of the increased taxation the Commissioner would not give them anything. He feared that the increased taxation would not fall so much on the landlords as on the poor man in the city.

At this stage the discussion was adjourned to Thursday next.

POONA RESISTERS.

MORE PICKETS FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Jan. 16.

Eight civil resisters as usual picketed eight liquor shops in the city. Nineteen were placed before the Magistrate and all were fined. Distress warrants, on refusal to pay were issued. Mr. H. V. Tulpule, Chairman, Managing Committee of the Municipality, was fined Rs. 35 which he refused to pay. The total of Civil resisters has gone to 400.

SAUGOR ENDORSES CONGRESS MESSAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
SAUGOR, (C. P.) Jan. 16.

A public meeting of the citizens of Saugor (C. P.) was held on the 12th instant to explain the Message of the Congress. The following resolutions were passed.

(1) That this meeting of the citizens of Saugor humbly endorses the Central Resolution passed by the Indian National Congress in its last sitting, and expresses its willingness to obey the mandate contained therein. It regards the Resolution as the natural outcome of the Non-co-operation activities of the nation during the year.

(2) That this meeting decides that in case the citizens of this District have to suffer incarcesation or other troubles at the hands of the Government, as a result of its repressive policy, the victims should be helped and a fund, known as the Rognatek Dukhiyan Sahayak Fund be started for the purpose of helping them, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 be collected to begin with.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS' R. I.

SCENE IN COURT

The trial of Mr. Govindji Vasanji which has created no small amount of excitement in Bombay and elsewhere terminated yesterday afternoon when Mr. Govindji was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Govindji was brought in a victoria escorted by an Indian Constable at 11-15 a.m. from the jail. The Court room from 10-30 a.m. was filled to its utmost capacity by spectators, most of whom were Mr. Govindji's relatives and friends. Mr. Govindji was brought in the Court room a little after 11-30 and this time he was allowed to take his seat on a bench.

His Worship read judgment covering seven foolscap folios which took a little over ten minutes. Mr. Govindji remained all along un-nerved and unconcerned and received his sentence smiling. After the sentence was passed Mr. Govindji asked His Worship if he would say a word in regard to the treatment he had received from the police. His Worship assenting, Mr. Govindji said he was arrested at 9-45 p.m. on the public road without warrant. His house, was only 20 yards away from the place of arrest but Sub-Inspector Manker had not the courtesy to allow him to go and see his wife and inform her of his arrest. He had no money in his pocket to go in a victoria and he had to take some money from his shop on the way. According to law he should have been produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours but that too was not done. At the time of his arrest he was very bad in health, and even the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate after seeing his wounds was pleased to remark that even a half blind man could see that medical help was immediately necessary but that too was denied to him. His mother called to see him twice at the Princess Street Police Station, but she was turned out and treated roughly and in an insulting manner. A friend by the name of Mr. Jagibhai, when he heard of his arrest, came from Surat to see him but he too was not allowed to have an interview. Besides the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate had ordered Deputy Inspector Sampson to hand him over his papers the same day but he had not done so in spite of reminders from the jail. He did not know law, but he doubted if this non-compliance with Court's order did not amount to contempt of court.

His Worship asked Mr. Govindji to send an application from the jail which he said he would forward to the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Govindji declined to do so as a non-co-operator but put the facts before His Worship to take action if he so desired. His Worship said he could do nothing unless it was in writing. Continuing Mr. Govindji said that he was innocent and sincerely believed that the work of Mahatma Gandhi would prosper the more by his (Mr. Govindji's) *Kurbani* and that of others. His Worship declined to hear political matter.

The court was then filled with thundering cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jay" which was repeated twice in the midst of which Miss Hirabai (Mr. Govindji's daughter) garlanded him, which was followed by Messrs. G. M. Sethna, J. H. Pitamber, and Motilal N. Dalal.

HIS MESSAGE.

Soon after the sentence was passed, Mr. Govindji delivered the following message to his countrymen:—

"We are on our trial to-day. Opportunity comes but once in life time. Saints like Mahatma Gandhi are not born every day. I appeal to all to march on. Non-violent, non-co-operation is the only means for India's Swarajya. I hope to see Swarajya established, before I return from jail.

A word here in regard to Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Special Magistrate, will not be out of place. All throughout the hearing he was very considerate and courteous towards Mr. Govindji. While addressing him, he never omitted "Mr." before Govindji. A word from Mr. Govindji that he wanted to see his family, and His Worship at once used to acquiesce even to offer his chamber for the purpose. Instead of issuing order to summarily eject the demonstrators who shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jay" he took it indifferently and even after this, allowed Mr. Govindji to see his relatives and friends before he was taken away to the jail.

The following is the full text of the judgment:—

The accused in this case is charged with the offence of rioting from the 17th of November last under section 147 I. P. C. in that he was a member of an unlawful assembly of more than five persons whose common object was to insult and assault Parsis and Christians and to do mischief to tram cars and other conveyances conveying them on their return after they had seen the Prince of Wales. It is conclusively established on the evidence that between 11-30 and 1-30 at noon on 17th of November a crowd of about 40 to 50 persons at the lowest estimate had gathered near the confectionery shop of the accused on the Girgaum-Dhobitalao Road and that they molested Parsis and Christians who had been to see the Prince of Wales and also attacked tram cars and other conveyances conveying these persons on their return. Those that went to make up this crowd were armed with bamboo sticks. They surrounded persons wearing European hats and forced them to remove the same and pushed them off the heads by the end of their sticks. Tram cars and other conveyance were stopped, the drivers assaulted and the passengers compelled to alight by show of criminal force. Some of the persons composing the crowds struck their sticks on the sides of the tram cars while others threw stones and they thus smashed the glasses and lights of those cars. Others again stopped victories and motor cars and struck their sticks on the hoods. A horse of one of the victorias was unharnessed and a lady occupant with a child compelled to alight. A member of the Auxiliary Force had his hat knocked off his head and a Catholic priest had his hat forcibly removed and thrown on the road. The accused himself admits that he saw a crowd of about 100 persons near his shop at the corner of Dadysett Agiary Lane molesting Parsis and other foreign clad passers by. He also witnessed the occupants of two carriages being molested. There is therefore no doubt whatever that this was a mob of rioters.

WAS ACCUSED ONE OF THE MOB?

The issue before me however is whether or not the accused was one of this mob. The accused denied that he took any part in the disturbance beyond doing his level best to dissuade the mob from molesting people and committing mischief and says that his endeavours in this direction failed. In consequence he tried to get Mr. Gandhi on his phone but in this too he did not succeed. He admits that he did not phone to the police or otherwise try to get them to the place to disperse the riotous mob. Accused declared that before God and man he is innocent of the charge laid against him.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

Eleven witnesses have been examined for the prosecution. They have been sworn before God and man to tell the truth. Nine of them have on their oaths made the following statements:—

His Worship here reproduced the evidence of the different witnesses which have already been published in these columns and said the witnesses were not all present at the same time. They came at different stages and they have deposed only to what they heard and saw during the time that each one of them was at the scene of the disturbance which went on for about two hours.

"ACCUSED MADE HIS CHOICE."

The accused declined to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. Under the existing law (and I am here to administer justice under the existing law) the accused had the right to cross-examine these witnesses. This is a most valuable and most cherished right. But the accused declined to exercise it. The accused had the further right to call witnesses on his behalf to establish his innocence. This right too the accused refused to avail himself of. In his statement the accused says "as a non-violent, non-co-operator I am precluded by the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee and the Workin Committee of the Indian National Congress from entering upon my defence." It is not for me to enquire whether this is true or not, but assuming it to be correct, all I have to say is that the accused made his own choice and did not help the court by cross-examining the witnesses for the defence, with the result that this Court has to act merely upon the evidence for the prosecution and his statement to ascertain the truth.

Here two should like to refer to the first part of accused's statement which is as follows:—"I mean no disrespect either to your Worship or to this Court, none the less I cannot help stating that I have no confidence in the impartiality of the Court' working under the authority of the existiality of the Court's working under the cal character." I am not sure that thi case is of a political nature, but even if the accused be of that opinion I think it is most improper for an accused person to say that he has no confidence in the impartiality of the Courts working under the authority of the existing Government of India in cases of a political character. Speaking of the criminal work done by the courts in Bombay, I believe, I am justified in saying that the suggestion sought to be conveyed by this statement is as false and it is insulting to the honour of these courts. The Magistrates are here to do to the best of their abilities their duty by their fellow men and this they do having their God before them.

The accused has referred to certain challenged made by his friend Mr. Desai and three in the press. He says "It is significant that although my friend Mr. Vaikunth Desai made a public challenge in the "Jame-Jamshed" of 22nd November, 1921, to anybody who had any personal knowledge of the truth of the allegations made against me to come forward to prove them, not one man was forthcoming until my arrest nearly a month after the riot. Also Dr. Mellista Pavri and Mr. Pijam the Editor of "Jame-Jamshed" called for the evidence in support of the vague rumours and allegations that were afloat about me in their community but it is significant that none was received in reply." The court cannot be asked to disbelieve the witnesses for the prosecution merely because they did not accept the challenge held out in this manner and come forward to prove the allegations made against the accused. There was no forum which had been constituted for the purpose of eliciting the truth and if there had been such a forum it was the duty of the accused to show that the witnesses for prosecution had notice of the challenge and did not come forward in spite of it.

If both these premises were present some doubt would necessarily have been thrown on their evidence as given before this Court but as things are, this is the first court constituted to try the case.

From accused's own statement it is clear that immediately after rioting on 17th November, 1921, allegations were made against him and he was called upon for an explanation by Mr. Gandhi. The accused submitted an explanation of his conduct to Mr. Gandhi and in this Court accused had the opportunity to substantiate that explanation but he deliberately refused to avail himself of it.

POLICE DEFENDED.

A point is sought to be made against the prosecution on account of the delay on the part of the police to arrest the accused. Without presuming too much I think I have, a fair amount of knowledge of the work of city police in all its aspects. Certain Officers have recently been censured by the Magistrates when the interest of the public called for it. It must however be remembered that it is not every stick that is good enough to beat the police with. It is obvious to every right thinking men that the riots threw an enormous amount of work on the shoulders of the police in addition to their ordinary run of work. They had many and more serious riot cases than the present one to investigate. It is only natural that they would first divert their attention to cases where the accused were likely to escape on the evidence made to disappear. From the cases before me I find that investigations in some cases have not yet been complete. Again it was only to be expected that in arresting a man of the position of the accused the police would exercise more than ordinary care and there apparently was no reason for any hurried action against him. Hence I am not able to draw any inference against the case for the prosecution because there was delay in arresting the accused.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE UNSHAKEN.

The evidence for the prosecution therefore remains unshaken as there was no cross-examination and unrebutted as no defence witnesses were called. The depositions of the prosecution witnesses which I have referred to above show the leading part that accused played during the rioting on 17th November, 1921, in front of his shop. I have weighed the few discrepancies that are in the evidence but they are not such as would justify me in treating the witnesses as false or tutored. The Christian and Parsi witnesses are persons of respectability and are not such as would enter into a conspiracy to sell the liberty of a person against whom they had borne no grudge or ill-will. On the contrary the accused himself stated that his relations with the Parsi community were of a cordial and friendly nature before 17th November, 1921. I must therefore accept the evidence of the prosecuting witnesses as true and hold the accused guilty on the charge framed against him.

Accused is convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REVISION OF LAND REVENUE

EDALAB D PETA'S PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)
BHUSAVAL, Jan. 10.

The Edalabad Peta of East Khandesh District, Government made a revision survey of the lands last year and has enhanced the land-revenue as usual. The farmers have tried all the usual remedies, such as petitions, etc., in the matter, but to no purpose. At last the farmers met together at Edalabad, on the 10th instant, and passed the following resolutions, copies of which have been sent to all the responsible officers from the Mahalkari to the Governor General:—

1st Resolution:—Whereas (a) Government having made a revision has notified an increase in the land-revenue, while the conditions here really do not warrant the same, (b) many applications have been made through the Mulki Patil as notified by the Government on the 29th September, 1921 and no answer has been received, and (c) revenue collection according to the increased rate seems imminent, it has become obligatory to resolve that (i) until answers are received from the Government, the revised portion of land-revenue should be withheld; and (ii) if Government orders the collection of the said increased land-revenue, attempts should be made by all legitimate and peaceful means to bring home to Government that there is no ground whatever for the revision effected, by not paying the increased revenue even at the cost of undergoing all hardships, such as distress and the safe of properties.

2nd Resolution:—This meeting earnestly requests that no one should buy the property that may be attached by Government in consequence of the above mentioned withholding of the land-revenue.

A committee of six persons was then formed to take the necessary steps in connection with the resolution being put into practice.

RELEASE OF SIKH PRISONERS

DEMONSTRATION IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 16.

There was a big demonstration at the Central Jail, Lahore, and in the streets leading up to the Baoli Sahib or Sikh Shrine, on Saturday evening, when the Akali Seditious Meetings Act prisoners were released. The District Maistrate motored to the scene and addressed the crowd on the significance of the release and the policy of Government, which aimed at strengthening the good relations between the Government and the Sikhs. Large crowds accompanied the procession with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and "Lajpat Rai-ki-jai."

SIX POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Jan. 16.

Order for the release of persons interned under the Defence of India Act Rules, six Burmese and Indians, was issued on Saturday.

Severely papers, which voluntrily suspended publication during the Prince's visit, have reappeared with very little reference to the subject.

CONVICTIONS IN RANCHI.

The Secretary District Congress Committee, Ranchi, writes under date January 12:—

To-day the case under the Criminal Amendment Act against S. Ramtahal Lall Sj. Bir Bajrang Sahey and Mr. Mohiuddin was taken up before the Sub-Divisional officer, Ranchi at 4 p.m. Sj. Ramtahal and Sj. Bir Bajrang Sahey were Convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment and Mr. Mohiuddin was fined Rs. 20 in default 2 months imprisonment. The latter refused to pay fine and all the three went to jail cheerfully.

BRITISH DELEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Reuter earns that several members of the British delegation at Washington were leaving for home on January 14th but Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee decided that it was necessary for them to remain. The date of their return is uncertain.

OPENING DEPENDENT ON GENERAL AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 16.

Washington.—Apparently the opening of Kiaochow and Tsingtao is dependent on the conclusion of the general agreement on the Shantung question.

M. SARRAUT INSTRUCTED TO REMAIN HEAD OF DELEGATION

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 16.

Washington.—M. Sarraut has been instructed to remain at the head of the French delegation till the close of the Conference.

TSINGTAO AND KIACHOW.

OPEN FOR COMMERCE TO ALL NATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Washington.—The Sino-Japanese delegates have reached an agreement under which China will open Thingtao and the entire Kiaochow leasehold to the commerce of all nations.

CHINA TO ADMINISTER KIAOCHOW

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Washington.—Japan has agreed to transfer to China the administration of Kiaochow.

"WHITE AUSTRALIA" POLICY

MODIFICATION OBJECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 16.

Adelaide.—Alarmed at Mr. Barwell's statement, cabled on January 7th (that the "white Australia" policy must eventualy be modified) the Labour Party has issued a manifesto urging to fight the movement for the introduction of "coloureds."

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

"A DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT"

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 16.

At the fifth non Brahmin Confederation, Dr. Natesan, M.L.C., welcoming the delegates, emphasised the democratic character of non-Brahmin movement, which had laid the foundation of the federated India and had self-government on the colonial lines in sight. The President, the Rajah of Ramnad, said that there was no movement or body of men more national, or which felt responsibility of the position to which the Reforms had raised them. After severely critising Lord Meston's iniquitous award, and pleading for retrenchment, the President considered the Reforms a beacon light to illumine their course towards the responsible Government. He condemned Non-Cooperation as the most dangerous movement and said, if the people did not grow wiser by terrible loss of life and bloodshed, the country's future was doomed.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TREATMENT IN AGRA JAIL.

(From a Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, Jan. 16.

A new sort of punishment is meted to the political prisoners under the non-special treatment in the Agra District Jail by giving them insufficient food ten chataks flour and two chataks roasted gram during 24 hours. The prisoners complain of nearly half diet. Letters are delivered after many days.

PRINCE REVIEWS TROOPS

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had a busy morning to-day, first inspecting eight hundred police of the city and mofussil on Island afterwards attending the review of old soldiers of the Indian Army Camp, which has been set up for exservice men from all parts of the Presidency, in which about two thousand were being entertained and these, with local men, brought the numbers on parade up to about four thousand. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shook hands with two hundred retired Indian officers present. The Prince afterwards inspected the First Battalion Prince of Wales Own Leinster Regiment in fort. The Officer Commanding thanked the Prince for his presence and referred to the pride and pleasure felt by all ranks at the fact that the Prince was their Colonel-in-chief.

JOHANNESBURG WORKERS' FEDERATION.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Jan. 16.

Johannesburg.—The Workers' Federation has taken a drastic step by announcing that all the essential services will be withdrawn on Saturday morning, protesting that the employers were substituting scrap labour and also hat the Government have rejected the Federation's offer to work the coal mines.

BASIS FOR RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, JAN 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., Jan. 16.

Johannesburg.—The Government yesterday received the replies to the statement setting out the industrial Federation's basis for resumption of the negotiations. The Colliery section of the Chamber of Mines is agreeable to conciliation. The Board of the Victoria Falls Power Company does not agree to the Federation's conditions but is prepared to participate in the negotiations for a settlement provided no conditions were laid down prior to such negotiations. The Chamber of the Mines Gold section is willing to negotiate but refuses to withdraw the notices and strongly emphasises that it has never been its policy to eliminate the white workers. It is prepared to accept a definite ratio of the "coloureds" to the "whites."

AGREEMENT TO CONFER WITH CHAMBER OF MINES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Johannesburg.—The Industrial Federation has accepted the Government suggestion that they should confer with the Chamber of Mines and that the Conference should not be trammelled by any conditions. It appears that the Moderates amongst the workers vigorously protested against the suicidal action of Federation in threatening to withdraw the essential services.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES WITHDRAWN

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Johannesburg.—The essential services for the mines have been withdrawn, but the mining officials have taken over work in which they have been most carefully instructed by the men, many of whom were most reluctant to leave work.

EQUALITY OF STATUS.

NAIROBI INDIANS RESOLVE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
NAIROBI, Jan. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

The following resolutions were passed by a largely attended mass meeting of the Indians, held at Nairobi on Sunday. Resolutions, firstly, respectfully requested the Imperial Government to put into practice the principle of equality of status enunciated at the last Imperial Conference with regard to His Majesty's Indian subjects in settled colonies, especially Crown colonies and protectortes, without further loss of time.

Secondly, resolutions take liberty of informing the Secretary of State that in the opinion of the meeting the Delemare delegation, now in London, is not representative of the whole European opinion in Kenya, and, thirdly, the meeting congratulates Mr. Griffith and the Irish Free State and respectfully requests the Irish nation to support the demanpd of Indian nation for full Dominion Home Rule in India, and for grant of equal rights to His Majesty's Indian subjects in the colonies.

ANNUAL INDIAN-RUBBER MARKET REVIEW.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Jan 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

Messrs S. Figgis and Company's annual India-rubber market Review estimates that the shipments from the East in 1921 total 268,000 tons, The stocks in London and Liverpool have increased from 56,000 to 77,000 tons, but the stocks in the East and in America have been reduced by about 40,000 tons, so that we have consumed during the last year new rubber we have received, taken from total stocks in England America and the East about 18,000 tons.

The stocks in New York are still probably considerable, but it is believed that invisible supply in the manufauturers' hands is small, while stocks of manufactured goods have also been reduced considerably

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE UNLIKELY

NEW FRENCH PREMIER WILL WANT TIME TO CONSULT

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

It is considered unlikely that the Near East Conference can be held just at present, as the new French Premier will probably desire to consult his colleagues before entering upon new negotiations.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

CANNES CONFERENCE'S CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

A Communique issued at the conclusion of the sitting of the Supreme Council states that the Reparations Committee have decided to grant the German Government provisional delay for payments of the amounts due on January fifteenth and February fifteenth as far as not then covered by payments in special and kind or the proceeds of the Recovery Act, on the following conditons:—

(1) During the period of delay, the German Government shall pay in approved foreign securities 31,000,000 gold marks every ten days, beginning on January eighteenth.

(2) The German Government shall, within fifteen days, submit to the Commission a scheme with appropriate guarantees for the reform of its budget and fiduciary circulation, also a complete programme for the payments of the specie and kind for 1922.

(3) The period of provisional delay shall end as soon as the Reparations Commission or the Allied Governments have decideded as regards the scheme and programme abovementioned.

The difference between the sums paid and the sums due, during the period of delay shall be paid within fifteen days of this decision.

PROVISIONAL DELAY GRANTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

The Reparations Committee of the Cannes Conference have decided to grant Germany provisional delay.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE LEAVES CANNES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

The Supreme Council has held its final sitting, which was not attended by the French ministers. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Horne, bound for home, leave for Paris to-night, to confer with the probable new French Premier.

BOXING.

CARPENTIER BEATS BEAPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

In one important bout between Georges Carpentier and Cook, the Australian heavy-weight more than held his own in the first round, scoring well with left and right hooks in in-fighting.

In the second round, Cook again did well in close work, but he took a nasty left hook from Carpentier.

In the third round, after Carpentier had missed with a left lead, Cook slipped slightly, and narrowly escaped a terrific right. During this round, the exchanges became extremely lively. Carpentier was easily getting the best of it in long-range work.

In the fourth round, the Frenchman twice landed lefts and rights and then drove home smashing right to the jaw, which ended the fight Cook struggled to his feet just after he had been counted out.

CARPENTIER SEEKS MATCH WITH DEMPSEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 11.

Descamps, Carpentier's manager, states that after a match with "Kid" Lewis, which is expected to take place in London in March, Carpentier will possibly seek another match fight with Dempsey.

LEIPZIG JUDGMENTS.

INTER-ALLIED JURISTS' RESOLUTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

Paris.—A Commission of Inter-Allied Jurists, which was invited by the Supreme Council to give opinion regarding the Leipzig judgments on war criminals, has submitted a unanimous resolution demanding that Germany be required to surrender the accused for judgment by the Allied powers.

LOSS OF CARGO ON CLAN GORDON.

PLAINTIFFS AWARDED £ 99, 800.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, Jan. 13
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 16.

The Court session at Edinburgh to-day found for the plaintiffs in the action of the Standard Oil Company, New York versus the Clan Line for the loss of cargo aboard the "Clan Gordon" in July, 1919. The vessel was loaded in New York with full cargo of motor spirit, petroleum and war for Dalny, China. Two days later the vessel turned turtle and foundered. His Lordship held that the defendants' failure to communicate to the Captain information in their possession of the necessity of retaining the water ballast in the vessel's tanks constituted initial unfitness of the vessel for voyage. The assumption was that the defendants' liability was not restricted. The plaintiffs were awarded £99,800.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S DEFINITION OF PUBLIC.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered in the cases against Lala Lajpat Rai and others:—

All four accused, viz., L. Lajpat Rai, Mr. K. Santanam, Dr. Gopi Chand and M. Lal Khan have been proceeded against in two separate cases, the first under Section 6 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act X of 1911 and the 2nd under Section 145 I. P. C., as the result of a meeting held by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in its office situated in Salim Buildings, Lahore, on 3rd December, 1921. The cases have been separately tried but the evidence is practically the same and I propose to deal with both cases in the one judgment.

In the case under the Seditious Meetings Act the case for the prosecution is that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act came into force in Lahore on 25-11-1921, that notice of the intention to hold the meeting in question was not given to the District Magistrate as required by Section 4, that having otherwise learnt that the accused along with others were going to hold a meeting covered by Section 3 of the Act on 3rd December 1921, the District Magistrate on the 2nd December entered into correspondence with the General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, but as no assurance was given that the discussions would not touch on subjects likely to cause disturbance or public excitement, the District Magistrate under the provisions of Section 5 of the Act by a written order, Ex. P. C., prohibited the holding of the said meeting which, in his opinion, would be likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility, that notwithstanding the prohibitory order, which had been duly served on the Secretary P. P. C. C. Mr. K. Santanam, accused, the meeting was held at the appointed time and place, that shortly after 2 p.m. on the 3rd December the District Magistrat accompanied by the Senior Supdt. Police proceeded to the place and found that the meeting was being held. He announced to the persons assembled that the meeting had been prohibited by him, informed them that they constituted an unlawful assembly and directed them to disperse, and that upon their refusing to disperse the four accused were arrested.

Called upon to show cause why he should not be convicted under Section 6 Seditious Meetings Act. Lala Lajat Rai, accused, said that the meeting was not a public meeting but a meeting of the P. P. C. C. not open to the public, that only members of the P. P. C. C. and a few co-opted members had been invited to attend and that the order prohibiting the meeting was not issued by Major Ferrar in his capacity as District Magistrate, but was signed by him as Deputy Commissioner and as such illegal.

The other three accused as Non-co-operators refused to make any statements, but the statement of Lala Lajpat Rai may be taken as representing the views of all the accused.

Major Ferrar tells us, and he was fully corroborated by Col. Gregson, Senior Superintendent of Police, that on entering the room in which the meeting was being held he informed those assembled there that he had prohibited the holding of that meeting, that they had consequently constituted an unlawful assembly and that he directed them to disperse, but his order to disperse was not obeyed. It was not until after he saw that those present refused to obey his order, that the District Magistrate ordered the arrest of the accused.

POINTS FOR DECISION

The points for decision in this case are:—

(1) Whether the meeting in question was a public meeting within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act?

(2) Whether it was likely to cause disturbance or public excitement?

(3) Whether permission to hold the meeting was obtained?

"Public meeting" is defined in Section 3 of the Act as a meeting which is open to the public or any class or portion of the public, notwithstanding that it is held in a private place and notwithstanding that admission thereto is restricted by ticket or otherwise. It would appear that the Legislature have deliberately given a very wide meaning to the expression "Public meeting."

Mr. Sheem, Advocate, who very kindly undertook the duties of an Amicus Curiae, contends that the meeting in question was one for the members of the P.P.C.C. and as such not open to the public and was, therefore, not a public meeting within the meaning of the Act. He urged that the members of the Punjajb Provincial Congress Committee did not constitute the public nor yet a class or portion of the public. He submitted that the word "class" implied a particular body of the public such as Doctors, Lawyers, etc. and not to any collection of people and that the word portion must be taken to have been used in a very limited sense. His interpretation of the word as used in the act is that it implies something which has reference to locality such as the public of a particular locality, Mozang, Anarkalli, etc.

DEFINITION OF PUBLIC.

I confess my inability to follow his reasoning. The word "public" is defined in Section 12 of the I. P. C. as including any class of the Public or any community. In popular parlance the word "public" means the general body of mankind or of a community. It may also be sometimes used in a more restricted sense of denoting only a particular body or aggregation of people of a particular class or profession such as Doctors, Lawyers and the like, but as used in the Code the term implies any sub-division or collection of the public.

Gour in his commentary on Section 12 of the I. P. C. Para 112 at page 206 says, "A public performance is open to the "class of the public" who pays for admission" Similarly this particular meeting was open to that class of the public which fulfilled the conditions of membership of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. The intention of the Legislature cannot have been to restrict the meaning of the term "class of the public" to any particular body or bodies to the exclusion of any collection or aggregation of people. The Punjab Provincial Congress is a public body accessible to all without distinction as to caste, creed or religion. The meeting in question was open to members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and certain co-opted members from the various Districts of the Province and they were thus representatives of the public and they attended on behalf of and for the benefit of the public and the meeting was certainly for the furtherance or discussion of matters of public concern. But the Seditious Meetings Act gives a very much wider meaning to the term "public meeting" and includes any class or portion of the public.

The word 'portion' is not defined and must be given its ordinary stationary meaning i.e. a part and although those who attended the meeting were members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee they were a part of the whole organisation which is a public body and as such they must certainly be held to have been a portion of the public. Mr. Sheem would have us add the words "as such" to the definition of "Public Meeting" in Section 3 of the Act, but it is not for the Courts to legislate or to interpolate words which were never intended. The duty of the courts is to apply the law as it stands.

There is in my opinion, no doubt whatever that the persons who attended the meeting in question constituted both a class and portion of the public within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act and I accordingly hold that the meeting in question was a public meeting as defined in that section notwithstanding that it was held in a private place, vide clause (2) of Section 3.

MEETING CAUSATIVE OF DISTURBANCE.

As to whether the meeting was for the furtherance or discussion of any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement, we have only to peruse the letters of Mr. Santanam to the District Magistrate, the Resolutions passed at the meeting and the manifesto issued over the signature of the President of that meeting published at paras 2 and 3 of the "Tribune" dated 6th December 1921. In both his letters to the General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee Major Ferrar laid stress on the point that the meeting was likely to cause disturbance or public excitement and he desird to be given an assurance that no such subject would be discussed, but no assurance was given and L. Lajpat Rai in his statement has not said that matters referred to in Section 4 of the Act were not discussed and he could not possibly have said so in view of the resolutions and manifesto which clearly prove that such matters were freely discussed and that Civil Disobedience of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act was declared Disobedience of any law must inevitably result in a disturbance of the public tranquility and I have no hesitation whatever in holding that the meeting was for the furtherance or discussion of subjects likely to cause disturbance or public excitement.

As to the third point it is not alleged by the accused that they sought or obtained permission to hold the meeting. On the contrary, Mr. Santanam in his letter to the District Magistrate said clearly that no application for permission or notice of their intention to hold the meeng was necessary in view of his interpretation of the Act, and we have it in evidence from Major Ferrar that no permission was sought or granted but that on the contrary the meeting had been prohibited.

To sum up, then, I hold that the meeting in question was a public meeting within the meaning of the Act, that it was for the furtherance of subjects, likely to cause disturbance or public excitement and that it was held in contravention of the provisions of Sections 4.

I accordingly convict all four accused under Section 6 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act X of 1911 and sentence them as follows:—L. Lajpat Rai and Mr. K. Santanam, President and Secretary of the meetings to six months' simple imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 500 each and Dr. Gopi Chand and M. Lal Khan to four months' simple imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 800 each.

CASE UNDER SEC. 145.

I now come to the case under the I. P. C. in which all four accused stand charged under Section 145 in that they joined or continued in an unlawful assembly knowing that such assembly had been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse.

The facts with regard to the assembly have already been stated and need not be recapitulated. The prosecution contend that the meeting was an unlawful assembly both under Section 6 (2 of the Seditious Meetings Act and within the meaning of Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code.

Clause 2 of Section 6 of the S. M. A. provides that any public meeting which has been prohibited under Section 5 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the I. P. C. and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I have already held that the meeting in question was a public meeting and it only remains to show that it had been prohibited under Section 5 which runs as follows:—

"The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may, at any time, by order in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any public meeting in a proclaimed area if in his opinion, such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility."

NO VITIATION OF ORDER.

The District Magistrate did by written order Ex. P. prohibit the meeting and in his evidence he has given very cogent reasons for having issued that order. Under Section 5 of the Seditious Meetings Act it will be seen that the opinion of the District Magistrate is sufficient to warrant the issue of such an order. His opinion cannot be questioned. Mr. Sheem contended that the meeting had not been prohibited in the manner prescribed by Section 5 of the Seditious Meetings Act, in that the order was not signed by Major Ferrar as District Magistrate, but as Deputy Commissioner and that public notice of the order in question was not given. Certainly the type written order was signed by Major Ferrar over the designation of Deputy Commissioner but the order bore the seal of the Court of the District Magistrate, and the endorsement at foot of the order which is in Major Ferrar's own handwriting, is signed by him as District Magistrate. The resignation given under his signature of the order itself is merely a clerical error. The offices of the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner are invariably held by one and the same person and the incorrect designation is merely an irregularity which does not vitiate the order, particularly in view of the fact that the order bore the seal of the District Magistrate.

As to the public notice of the order having been given we have it in evidence that Col. Gregson, Senior Supdt., Police, deputed certain Police Officers to inform persons attending the meeting that it had been prohibited. Col. Gregson says that he overtook Ch. Ram Bhaj Dutt on his way to the meeting and informed him of its having been prohibited and that he gathered from what that gentleman said that he already knew that the meeting had been prohibited. No notice of the intention to hold the meeting had been given to the District Magistrate to admit of his giving wider publicity to his prohibitory order. Major Ferrar himself informed those who had assembled that the meeting had been prohibited and that they therefore constituted an unlawful assembly and directed them to disperse which they refused to do and it was only when the District Magistrate saw that the persons attending the meeting declined to disperse that he ordered the arrest of the accused. Moreover the account of the meeting published at page 2, Col. 1 of the "Tribune" of the 6th December, which has not been, contradicted, shows that Mr. Santanam, on being served with the District, Magistrate's order prohibiting the meeting, took it into the meeting and read it out to those present. So that so far as the four accused persons are concerned they cannot be said to have been ignorant of the order. In the circumstances I therefore hold that sufficient publication of the order had been given and that the meeting was therefore an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Section 6 (2) Seditious Meetings Act. The prosecution contend that the meeting was also an unlawful assembly under Section 141, I. P. C. Section 141 defines an unlawful assembly as an assembly of 5 or more persons if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is:—

Second to resist the execution of any law or any legal process or third—to commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence.

The common object of the assembly was to resist the execution of certain laws, notably the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Resolutions passed at the meeting and the Manifesto issued as the result of that meeting clearly show that civil disobedience was declared in respect of these two enactments and abetted the commission of offences under various section of the I. P. C. such as Sections 174, 175, 176 and 86 to 186, Indian Penal Code, which must inevitably have resulted in a disturbance of the public tranquality and abetment of an offence is in itself an offence. Section 107, Indian Penal Code, says that a person abets the doing of a thing who instigates any person to do that thing while Section 109, Indian Penal Code, provides that the abettor shall, if the act abetted is committed, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

CONVICTIONS.

Here the persons composing the assembly abetted the resistance of the execution of certain laws.

Mr. Sheem argued that the resolution enjoining Civil Disobedience was only an expression of the intention of the persons present there and that they were not actually carrying that into effect but that the resolution was to be given effect to at some future time. In other words, he contends that inasmuch as they were not actually disobeying at the time they are not liable under Section 145, I. P. C. Now under Section 141, I. P. C., it is the intention and not the actual commission of an offence that that is to be taken into consideration. Moreover he apparently overlooked the provisions of Section 127 of the Cr. P. C., which empowers any Magistrates to command an unlawful persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse and the section further provides that it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such as emply to disperse accordingly. Major Ferrar tells us that he commanded the persons composing the assembly to disperse and this is admitted by L. Lajpat Rai in his statement, but they refused to obey the order. Here, as under Section 5 of the Seditious Meetings Act, the opinion of the District Magistrate as to the likelihood of the assembly causing a disturbance of the public peace cannot be questioned. I therefore hold that all four accused joined and continued in an unlawful assembly which had been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse, which order they refused to obey and I accordingly convict all four accused of the offence of which they stand charged. The accused acted in a very high handed manner in defiance of all law and order. Even in Court their behaviour has been most truculent throughout and in my opinion severe sentences are called for. I therefore sentence them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under Section 155, Indian Penal Code.

The sentences in the two cases will run consecutively and the one under Section 145, Indian Penal Code, will commence first.

Pronounced.

Lahore, (Sd.) J. E. KEOUGH,
7th Jan. 1922, Additional District Magistrate.

BENGALI LADIES.

RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY.

LED IN PROCESSION.

Close upon 4 p.m. on the 10th instant afternoon a procession was found composed of several volunteers including the following ladies:—

Srimati Sumatibala Mitra, wife of Dr. Anukul Mitra, 104, Upper Circular Road; Srimati Hemaprabha Majumdar, wife of Srijut Basanta Kumar Majumdar of Comilla; Srimati Bagala Som, wife of Srijut Suryakumar Som of Mymensingh; Sm. Mohini Dasgupta, mother of Sj. Khagendra Das, 1, Antony Bagan Lane; Sms. Snehalata Das and Ushabati Sen, also of 1, Antony Bagan Lane; Srimati Binapani Devi, and Sm. Pramila Sundari Devi both of 63/2, Mechuabazar Street; Sms. Uma Devi and Sati Devi of the Nari Karma Mandir, 53D, Russa Road; Sm. Nirodbala Devi of 7, Balakhana Street, Sm. Binodini Sarkar, mother of Sj. Sudhir Krishna Sarkar of 25/1, Sahanagar Lane, left Wellington Square (the office of the Provincial Congress Committee) in a procession and went along Wellington Street, College Street and Cornwallis Street, singing national songs. When they arrived at the junction of College Street and Mechua Bazar St., they were asked to return to their homes by a European Police Sergeant. Later on other Indian police officers did the same; but the volunteers refused to abandon their work. Meanwhile the Police Sergeant had perhaps received instruction from his superiors and arrested the ladies and the volunteers accompanying them just in front of the Bethune College and took them to the Bartollah Thana. At the thana a European Deputy Commissioner was in charge and it was he who took responsibility for all that was done subsequently. News of the arrest was immediately sent to the Congress Office whereupon Sjs. Surya Kumar Som, Basanta Kumar Majumdar, Satyendra Ch. Mitra, Sasankajiban Ray and others motored to the thana and found the ladies confined in a room. Dr. Sundarimohan Das was already there inquiring into the matter while a large crowd was calmly but anxiously waiting outside. A number of Gurkhas with guns pointed were posted in a motor lorry immediately in front of the thana. About an hour after the arrival of the Congress workers the authorities signified their intention of releasing the ladies only; but as soon as the ladies came to know of this they refused to come out unless the boy volunteers who had accompanied them were also released. The Deputy Commissioner agreed to this and the whole party returned to Wellington Square in motor cars.

The crowd which had gathered in front of the thana followed the party and gave them a rousing reception. The streets were lined along the whole route with an enthusiastic crowds. The tram cars stopped and the drivers, conductors and passengers all shouted together "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jay." In this connection we have been asked to contradict a mischievous rumour which has been put into circulation, viz. that the ladies have been warned and discharged; *their release has been absolutely unconditional.*—"The Servant."

NAVSARI WATERWORKS SCHEME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 14.

Anent the water-works scheme, mention of which was made by your own correspondent last fortnight a special meeting of the Municipality was subsequently held. It is understood that the Baroda Government has now sanctioned a sum of Rs. 881,000, half of which will be treated as grant and the remaining half will be taken as a loan to be recoverable by the Municipality in 40 years at the rate of 4 per cent. for which a water-tax will be levied by the Municipality.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy opened to-day four blocks of the Sanatorium which have been built by the munificence of Bai Ruttonbai Banji and which are named after her, also one block named "the Bai Virbaiji B.H. Saklatwala Block.

ELECTORAL MANIFESTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Corporator during these democratic days deserves above all things to pay careful attention to some important questions such as:—(1) scarcity of water supply; (2) dust nuisance and the miserable condition of some of the roads of this city; (3) upto date sanitation and others. The development scheme is a more momentions question. The adminstration of civic affairs, moreover, requires a strong grasp of many points relating to different subjects cropping up for proper adjustment; and I have an eager desire to do my humble best in respect of many important and emergent matters, if I am fortunate enough in being elected from D. Girgaum Ward. Yours etc.

S. S. MEHTA.

Bhatwadi—Girgaum.
Bombay January 13.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

FLOGGING AT FARIDPORE.

EVENTS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Out of 358 non-co-operators in the Faridpore jail, two were flogged. The Bengal Government in their *Communique* states their behaviour was particularly rebellious and they were given fifteen stripes each. "The others present who had been selected for punishment then agreed to obey orders." The Bengali non-co-operators are always a peaceful lot, and non-violence is their motto. On the other hand they are so brave and utterly devoid of any regard for their life, that it is difficult to accept the communique stating that flagellation reduced them to instant obedience. I cannot understand this communique.

There is a tendency in American and German courts of psycho-analysing every magistrate or judge and declaring him free from the vice ere he can sit in judgment over his fellow creatures. Napoleon banished flogging from the army. "It degraded the morals of those flogged; and held the flogger to public contempt," said the Emperor.

MARCHING OF NON-CO-OPERATORS.

To support the above assertion I must quote the Lucknow shopkeepers' decision as published in the "Indian Daily Telegraph," the European edited paper of that city:—"A public meeting of traders lodges its strong protest against the uncalled for, unnecessary high-handedness displayed by the police while arresting national volunteers, providing great provocation to crowds for resorting to violence; and against the unnecessary beating by the police of respectable and well-behaved traders which resulted in an instantaneous closing of shops and suspension of business and financial loss to them. This meeting warns the Government against disturbance. . . . Force displayed was utterly uncalled for, as volunteers were willing to be arrested. . . . If Government sticks to the present policy of threatening in the business centre of Aminabad, traders will suspend business and close their shop for an indefinite period and Government will be responsible for inconvenience caused to the public." (—I. D. T. 5 Jan.) Same may be said of Bengal cities.

Lord Ronaldshay's Government is blowing hot and cold in the same breath. One Communique says special clothing and even the clothing of the prisoners from their home would be allowed and special dietary provided in respectable political cases. But the next Communique says: "Others were given less severe punishment then flogging, such as handcuffs, standing handcuffs, barfetters and night hand-cuffs imposed for 2 days or nights, some for 3 days, and one for four nights."—A terrible list of civilised contrivances no doubt. But Kraft-Ebing says that of all punishments the rattan sows the seeds of demoralisation most quickly; and psycho-analysing the flogger, or one who passes such order, and his mental treatment is essentially necessary, and there is no greater degradation in human beings than to flog a fellow creature.

The marching along the Calcutta streets or the streets of our populous Bengal cities, by the non-co-operators is always characterised by the desire to be peacefully arrested, beaten, shot, and then be blessed with Swaraj when the Government's heart is touched in the long run. There is a limit to one's mental calibre for inflicting punishment: it cannot go on for ever. "We shall yet wring a reluctant repentance from the Government" said Mahatma Gandhi at the Congress, "nevermind the repression inflicted now." The Bengal non-co-operators understand the science of N. C. O. very well, and cannot be rowdy. If the other outside crowds, such as the Lucknow traders refer to, state be rowdy by looking on at the disgrace and beating of human beings that are ready for arrest, the Government themselves are to blame. All crowds are not non-co-operators: the Anglo-Indian Press say "Mr. Gandhi has a small following." Why therefore excite the looker on, and cause a riot and a row? The common Indian spectacle of undertrial prisoners being led by a rope tied round the waist, and the various classes of handcuffs are familiar to the people; and the volunteer march the streets knowing that these would the their lot. The very songs sung by them while marching in Calcutta street prove such desire on their part.

"VICEROY WINS OUR HEART!"

Such is the theme of the bureaucracy: such "winning or wounding hearts" also is the theme of the N. C. O. people. The Viceroy said to the Bengal Mahajan Sabha:—"I am grateful for the wish that you express that the hearts of the people of this great country may be won, as it is my earnest wish that they may be won!" His Excellency also said something about "affectionate regard which we already have for them (applause.)" This speech ought to have been contributed to "Punch" instead of the Calcutta Press.

His Excellency has more than once said that he is against repression and arrests personally, and wants to win our heart (by the Cr. Lw. Amd. Act!) The marching song of the Bengal non-co-operators also states, they want to "win and wound the bureaucracy's heart!—by suffering punishment. Never was catch-as-catch-can fighting seen to greater advantage in the world before. The on-coming Bombay Conference is not much talked of by Bengalis, but they have greater faith in Pundit Malviya than they had in Sir Surendranath Banerjea. One thing is sure: while Gandhi Maharaj is called upon to be responsible for a riot, His Excellency the Viceroy would not be responsible for police *zoolm*, and said to the Mahajan Sabha "Some consideration should be shown to those who have to keep order in trying and difficult circumstances." This was in reference to the assaults by soldiers and police. "I do not know the facts!" said his Excellency "Statesman," 16 Dec. Page 7. He did not know them in the Karnani case too! He was probably at Dehra Dun. Professor Heramba Maitra remains unredressed after assault: good method of winning India's heart. The Calcutta Correspondent of the "Pioneer" most impudently suggests "in similar circumstances in England the Principal would have been arrested for interfering with an officer!"

THE LATE HARTAL.

Some bullocks were painted in blue with the words "Civil Guard." These beasts, as is their wont, roam city footpaths unmolested. The Civil Guard let loose some dogs with the Khadi cap tied to the head, and the words tagged to the body "The Mahatma!" To insult Gandhi Maharaj would require devising some supernatural means: the man who does not feel insult in doing the work of the sweeper is above insult. I should not wonder if he would not gladly call the dog heaven-born and mankind's faithful companion and so must be worshipped.

APPEAL TO THE PRINCE.

Despite bureaucratic assertion that the Prince is above politics, Bengali papers have asked him in bold type:—"Can you tell us, beloved and mighty Prince, why men wearing Khaddar are caught? Why Gandhi cap is snatched: why shouting Gandhi, etc., is stopped by inuman means?" In vain does the "Englishman" announce that the Commissioner of Police has notified "all ranks that Khaddar and Gandhi cap are no offence: no one has a right to interfere with those wearing them, provided they are doing nothing contrary to law." In practice, however, these two are the greatest offence, as my last cuttings sent you out of the "Statesman" would show. Khadi sellers and shouters were arrested.

"END OF THE BUREAUCRACY."

The "Statesman" has twice announced of late that "the bureaucracy is at an end!" What the "Statesman" means, however, is that all Indian papers, which assert that "the bureaucracy has done this or that" commit a great blunder, for the "bureaucracy has ceased to exist," and Indian Ministers under the crown govern India and no official clique exists to warrant the word bureaucracy! Your contemporary regrets that Indian papers are not well abreast of the times and do not know the progress of Mont-Chelms Reform. If there be any progress at all, we should imagine, considering the daily arrests, and handcuffs, bar-fetters and flogging, that the old "clique" referred to by your contemporary has, like Mark Twain's death, been aggravated and very much reformed.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Arrests and trials go on as usual: street processions and singing are in evidence even on wet days: pickets are said to be on the eve of departure for upcountry to ask boys to leave colleges the Lucknow, Allahabad, Dacca and Aligarh Universities, and Principals are said to be passing sleepless nights. When a batch of non-co-operators are arrested and accommodated in the prison motor lorry, several sergeants get inside. But the volunteers politely ask them:—"Why dont you get down and make room for more volunteers?" They are not likely to give the slip. Khadi is selling well. When it has become a settled part of the marriage and funeral ceremony, it would come into general use. Fashion must set its acceptance in Calcutta at any rate. Priests are given Khaddar dhotis at festivals. Winter Razais have been made of Khaddar. Howrah coolies wear Khaddar.

ZANZIBAR INDIANS.

CONGRATULATE ARRESTED LEADERS.

The following resolution which was passed at the Mass Meeting of the Indian Communities held under the auspices of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, on the 26th December 191, is sent to us for publication by the Hon. Secretary I. N. Association, Zanzibar:—

"This mass meeting of the Indian Communities residing in Zanzibar held under the auspices of the Indian National Association, takes this opportunity to tender its heartfelt congratulations to Bharat Chitranjan Das and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the presidents-elect of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, in particular and all other brave and chivalrous patriotic leaders in general, on their arrests in the cause of the country; and places on record its profound concern at the present repressive policy of the Government of India in the best interests of the Mother-country and the Empire, and prays for an early peace compatible with the National dignity of India and the Empire."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

FIFTNESS OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. S. S. Mehta writes:—In Municipal Elections political bias should not be allowered to operate. When Corporators are required to consider matters like (1) Defective Water Supply; (2) Dust Nuisance and miserable condition of Roads; (3) absence of up-to-date sanitation and others, there can naturally be no connection whatsoever with the present disturbed political atmosphere. Non-Co-operator or Co-operator, Gujarati or Dakshani, or Parsi or European are all alike fitted for the purpose of rendering public service in this direction; and consequently, the fitness of a candidate in grasping, tackling and honestly but persistently carrying out the Municipal matter in hand is alone capable of being considered in judging of the merits of a candidate by Electors while voting in his favour.

S. S Algie:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Algie, 3,378 tons, Captain C Olsen, will sail today from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1,957 tons, Captian G S James, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

MALABAR RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send you for publication a copy of a long telegram which I have just received from my colleague in Calicut. From it it will be clear that the work of repatriation is not still as easy and quick as it was thought it would be when I was there in the last week of December, 1921. The refugees out of dread of fresh raids are unwilling to go to their homes even when every facility is given to them. The number of refugees to be supported by us is not going down as quickly as it was anticipated and thus our responsibility as regards their maintenance is not being reduced. This establishes clearly the need for money, but our Bombay Fund has not yet gone beyond Rs. 1,15,000. I would, therefore, request our countrymen through the columns of your paper to send their subscriptions as quickly as possible and to commence to collect them where no beginning is yet made.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. DEVADHAR.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Copy of Telegram dated 12-1-22 from Mr. Suryanarayanarao, Calicut, to Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

"The total number of refugees in Calicut and other camps on the 11th of January was 13,850. This does not include camps Nilambur, Badagara and Quillandy which have not yet sent their figures up-to-date. Repatriation in Calicut was going on slowly, wholly at the will and choice of the refugees themselves. Refugees going back home are given valedictory doles in the shape of provisions for one week and some cash to help them to begin life again. The Special Commissioner has been addressed to intimate ansams that are safe. His reply is awaited. Recrudescence of trouble in some places checks a little the return of the refugees to their ansams. Rumours of trouble yesterday reaching this morning and there is a feeling of uneasiness and alarm everywhere as before. Of late there has been a large influx of forced converts into Calicut. On Monday 414 arrived from Manjeri sent by the Sub-Collector, Malappuram. They are accommodated in Camp five, Vellayil. The Christian camp was closed down as all have gone back to Kodakkal and Edakkulam for working in the Factory there. The Y. M. C. A. camp is practically emptied, the majority of the refugees having returned to Tanur. But the Committee have undertaken new responsibility in the management of the Mayanad Camp which has about 3,000 refugees. Doles to middle class refugees are being given in Calicut for the past one week. Their numbers are daily increasing, the latest figures being 925. Of Mofussil Camps Malappuram was disbanded on the December under official instructions. But the refugees are suspected to be distributing themselves among neighbouring camps. Dr. Warrier of Kottakkal and Sheshia Palghat report reluctance of refugees to going back home due to two causes, fear of Moplah attacks and unemployment. These are two great problems which will have to be considered deeply for reconstruction process in Malabar. The Dewan, Cochin Durbar, has wired from Madras stating that there are 8,000 refugees in Trichur and that the Durbar finds itself unable to continue relief and asking whether Central Committee will assist. The subject will be considered at the Executive Committee meeting on Saturday. The foregoing summary will show that the hopes built upon the steady decline in numbers during the last month might prove futile. The situation even for gratuitous relief is very grave, and huge sums of money will be needed for the purpose. Resolutions of Executive Committee on the question of relief to destitute Moplah women, children and other communities in affected areas has been duly communicated to Special Commissioner, Malabar, requesting him to supply information and afford facilities for meeting the distress. At last Friday's meeting Vice-President, Dewan Bahadur Vurgese, asked the Secretary how far this matter had progressed. The subject will be brought up again at the next meeting and the Special Commissioner has been addressed once more for instructions. The employment of refugees in Calicut Camps satisfactory. A new avenue of employment for men is opened by Government sanctioning special grant to Calicut Municipality to improve roads. Labour exchanges engaged in mobilising men for this work. The construction of Government Soap Works employs a good number. The women are engaged in light occupations of various kinds in the camps. Children are given lessons. Arrangements are being made recently to admit them in separate classes in the Municipal Girls' Schools where Cinema and Magic Lantern shows are by turns held in several camps which is much appreciated by the refugees. Slides relating to agricultural operations and rural life are also shown by Government Agricultural Demonstrator. Though it may not be possible to have clean bill of health Dr. C. B. Ramarao and his colleagues have by their prompt strenuous efforts have maintained the health of the camps very satisfactorily. The recent cold weather and the rains gave rise to fevers and other ailments which caused anxiety. But fortunately things have improved. The Women and Children's Hospital under Mrs. Austin is serving useful purpose. Here works also Mrs. Kashikar, the Nurse from the Seva Sadan of Poona, Dr. Mrs. Ranade of the same institution works under Dr. Ramarao in camps and sends suit able cases to hospitals. Segregation hospital on the Beach is working satisfactorily, the Government doctor being in charge. Miss Nathanial nurse kindly deputed by National Missionary Society is a indefatigable worker here to whom patients find great comfort. Another nurse from the same Society is expected shortly. Besides these a few nurses and compounders have been engaged locally. The Sanitary party deputed by the Government are by their vigilance keeping the camps clean and disease-proof. The Indian Red Cross Society, Madras, have provided the women and children hospital with many articles and a further consignment has been proffered to the segregation hospital. The medical and sanitary arrangements are being attended to at great cost. The slight sickness prevalent is of a nature inevitable in big camps like those in Calicut. Dr. Ramarao visited two mofussil camps, Mayanad and Palghat, and reports favourably. The work of Ladies' Committee is going on splendidly. They have collected nearly 500 rupees within a short time. They visit camps and help in the proper distribution of cloths and other comforts to the refugees. Their suggestions to the Executive Committee are very valuable. They meet every week and discuss plans for organising future work. The occupations for the women in camps and schools for the children are organised entirely by ladies. Mr. Devadhar's weekly remittance of Rs. 5,000 was received yesterday. The relief workers of the Y. M. C. A. and the Servants of India Society have been for some time past thinking seriously of the Reconstruction work. They have for this purpose prepared with the advice of the gentlemen of all shades of opinion resident in Malabar, a questionnaire on problems, economic, industrial, educational, civic and moral affecting Malabar. The questionnaire will be shortly published."

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SWAMI VISHWANAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government have at last thought it fit to withdraw the case against me and send me out of the Temple of Liberty again. It is certainly my duty to tell the public a few words about my arrest and experience in the hands of the myrmidons of Law. The authorities in their frenzied attempt to suppress the non-violent national movement have themselves displayed a lack of respect for the Law which they set up to be just. Sirdar Lachman Singh and I with some others were arrested on the 24th ultimo apparently for the grave offence we were supposed to commit by taking upon ourselves the task of peacefully pursuading people not to stand in groups or in crowds on the streets and thereby give the white sergeants and civil guards and other police peoples an opportunity to create a disturbance. Shortly after Sirdar Lachman Singh and I were seen in our car in Barabazar carrying on our mission of peace a sergeant came with ugly grimaces on to our car and put us under arrest, as he said on enquiry, under orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Christian sergeant, perhaps, thought his duty was not yet fully done and began to indulge in filthy languages at our expense on our way to Lalbazar, where we were looked up till 4 p.m. of the 27th ultimo, without even seeing the face of a Magistrate, which event is almost guaranteed by law to an arrested person as being the earliest auspicious look of a Government Magistracy on his way to Jail. In the Lulbazar Lock-up we were visitted by a sergeant who relieved us of the blanket with which we were provided left us even without a light. The statement made in the court by the arresting sergeant with the Bible in his hand that we were telling people not to go and see the Prince of Wales is absolutely false.—Yours, etc.

VISHWANAND SANYASI

Russa Road,
Mr. Das Bunglow, Bhovanipur
Calcutta, the January, 12.

A BASSEIN GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think it is high time that the press should come to the help of the Papdi people, Bassein, now that the ecclesiastical authorities are using their powers highhandedly against the poor cultivators and carpenters of that place. The story of all Bassein demanding the abolition of the Padroado and the displacement of the Portuguese ecclesiastical regime is too well known to be mentioned here. The story about the priests leaving Papdi in July last is also well known by now; the recent occurrence is the alleged objection to high masses. All services have been stopped by the authorities. But top over all this comes the prohibition of marriages.

Into the merits of the points in question, I need not enter; for it does not form the subject-matter of my letter except as an introduction to it. I ask in the name of justice, fairness, equity, reason and law, human and divine, why the marriages of boys and girls who have done, or are suspected to have done, no wrong, should be prohibited. The wonder is that there seems to exist no power, ecclesiastical or civil, able to intervene effectually in the matter and help the impotent victims in their dire necessity and distress.—Yours, etc.

A. D'Souza.

Ambola via Andheri Jan. 13.

TUMULTUOUS CORPORATION MEETINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If a stranger were to attend a meeting of the Bombay Corporation either on Monday or Thursday, he would doubtless be impressed, I am sure, with the tumultuous attitude of our City fathers who of late have been behaving in the Corporation Hall in a most objectionable manner during the course of discussion. More often than not have you drawn the attention of these busybodies to preserve the dignity of the Corporation by peacefully carrying on debates on questions affecting the best interests of the city; but I feel constrained to say that our usual Corporation debates have gone beyond the limit of being called 'dignified' and above all 'orderly'. For example at the last meeting of the Corporation when the debate on the annual budget was in progress not only was there hustle and jostle of members towards the tea-room, but there was so much noise created by their loud chit-chat that even Dr. Viegas who was delivering a speech at the time was greatly disturbed, and at last the president had to call certain members to order. The important point we have to look to is that when the speaker himself is disturbed by such criminal annoyance, how is it possible for poor press representatives who occupy their seats behind the seats or members to follow the trend of speeches that are delivered, with the result that there is every likelihood of their being misreported. Every member of the Corporation, I presume, knows full well the difficult task of press representatives at such meetings. Now that the current constitution of the Corporation is on its last legs, it is hardly necessary to criticise, further, the present tumultous attitude of some of its members. All that one wishes to bring home to intending electors is that they should be very careful and cautious while tendering their votes in favour of new candidates at the ensuing electoral poll.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I ask for the hospitality of your columns to make public some facts which may not be largely known regarding the prospects awaiting Indian students in the United States. There is in the United States a "Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students," worked in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, from which the Young Men's Christian Association in this country has recently received a most emphatic warning against Indian students going to the United States to pursue their studies without assurance of adequate funds to support them. In recent months this Committee has been overwhelmed by numbers of Indian and other Eastern students who have arrived in America almost penniless, or through the cutting off of remittances from home or through some other misfortune are unable to support themselves. The prevailing industrial depression in America has rendered this problem especially acute. It has been the case in the past that foreign students studying in America have frequently been able to obtain employment which would support them, but this is now very rarely the case. Large numbers of students from foreign countries are now wandering about America in search of subsistence.

The impression has been spread throughout the world that students may come to the United States at any time and there easily earn most or all of their expenses, and this impression has been fostered by articles in the press regarding students who are alleged to arrive in America with very little money and return with Doctors' degrees and plenty of spare cash. There was some truth in these statements in the past, but we wish to emphasize the fact that in America at the present time conditions are totally different. Students who go to America now without the assurance of financial support are certain to face disillusionment, embarassment and despair.

I may add that our American correspondents, in urging us to make these facts public, do not in any way suggest that the welcome for oriental students in America is less than it was. The present unfavourable situation is due entirely to economic causes, and we hope that the facts mentioned above may be brought to the notice of any students or graduates who are thinking of proceeding to America.—I am, etc.,

WILLIAM PATON,
National Student Secretary,
Y. M. C. As. of India, Burma and Ceylon.

SEAMEN'S RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The facts detailed in the Press communication of Messrs. Baptista and Chaman Lall are astounding. This is not the first time, that our bureaucrats have flouted the feelings of Indian seamen, and paid no heed to their interests. As the representative of Indian seamen to the Genoa International Labour Conference, I found that the Shipping Office had, without reference to Indian workers, chosen advisers, interpreter, and delegate and were on the point of despatching these gentlemen to Genoa, the interpreter being the broker, when we protested, with the result, that I was chosen as a delegate. The advisers and the interpreter, (there was no necessity for one), nevertheless were simply the choice of the Shipping Office. The original delegate, and the two advisers were absolutely ignorant of English and French and it was of course expected that they would be ideal supporters of the representatives of the employers and the Government through the medium of the broker interpreter. Naturally the advice of seamen in other places in India was never taken. No organised seamen can have anything to do with the Present Committee or any such feats of intelligence and sympathy on the part of our bureaucrats. In my opinion this Committee is absolutely illegally constituted in so far as its composition, is not what was announced. It should be immediately disbanded.—Yours, etc.,

A. MAZARELLO.

Rahimtoola Building,
Picket Cross Road,
Bombay, Jan. 13.

A LONAVLA GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following letter in the next issue of your valuable paper in the interest of the public safety of Lonavla. The hygienic conditions of the town of this little hill-station, the so-called sanitarium has been steadily degenerating within the last few years and to crown this existing retrograde condition we are now faced with the *canine pest*. Innumerable ownerless suspiciously rabid-looking pariah dogs are seen running wild about the streets and lanes of the bazar and town of Lonavla, while a good number of these are found wallowing about the beef and mutton markets of the place, all awaiting their opportunity in the near future to develop and start the hydrophobia campaign. To a casual visitor the place seems a veritable kennel of a pack of rabid pariahs kept *here for us* for a Kasauli or a Conoor hunt. In the preceding years many have had the bitter experience of being punctured by the teeth of their drooping jaws with the result that those who were unfortunately ignorant of the benevolent Pasteur Institute or could ill-afford to mount the heights of Kasauli contented themselves by mounting to greater heights of the etherial regions, and of those who could afford preferred going to the former heights with all its inconveniences and expenses to undergo the curative punctures to save themselves from a paralysing or a tetanic death.

Now in the face of this impending danger it is indeed deplorable that the authorities are reticent and so callously negligent of the public safety that they will not see their way of mitigating this terrible evil by reducing the number of these pests until it is too late.

"Prevention is better than cure" I fancy is a dogma everywhere but here it is vice-versa. Will the kind authorities in the interest of humanity at least now change their vice versa policy and adopt some such means at their disposal to reduce the number of these salivating jaws and thus save the anxious public from that fell disease?—Yours, etc.

"ANTI-RABIES."

THE DICTATOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" falls foul of the Congress for electing Gandhiji as dictator. What are the grounds on which the attack is directed against the Congress? Firstly Mahatmaji has no constructive programme. Secondly he is out to destroy everything and usher in the world a reign of chaos, and barbarism. I must pay many compliments to the "Times" for its reading of the situation. What else can we expect from it Can it feel the pulse of India? Can it have any sympathy for Indians? Is it of the people? No, it cannot gauge to what extent Indians feel their humiliation, their degradation. Read "Young India," the "Chronicle." The spirit of India is there. They are of the people; they are for the people.

May I tell the "Times of India" why Mahatma Gandhi is elected the dictator? He is the man who has turned cowards into heroes. He is the real architect of the future of India. He has poured his enthusiasm into the fibres of thousands and thousands of his countrymen. He leads the life of Christ, of Buddha. He has made tens of thousands God-fearing, noble. He is the man who has made India look back upon her past, to realize her *spirituality, to find out her personality*. He is the man who has awakened Indians from the lethargy of materialism, falsehood, dishonesty and affectation. Can such a man be called a Nihilist? Is there any man—who has constructed so much in such a short time? The world will know him soon. Let us find the God in us. Mahatmaji has taught us that. This is not Nihilism. Perhaps the "Times of India" is afraid of such a constructive genius. Perhaps it has a nobler message to deliver. But we know where we are and our Gandhiji is everything to us. We shall follow him through all sufferings so that we can find our soul.—Yours, etc.,

'SANDOSHI.'

Bombay, Jan. 13.

EMIGRATION TO FIJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The deputation to investigate the possibilities of settling Indian ex-soldiers on land in Fiji reminds one of the Hindustani proverb "*Bangal men larka, Sahar men dhundhora*" i.e. the child is in her arms, and she is crying through the city. The Indian Empire. Vol. III. p. 2, (1908). (The Imperial Gozetteer of India) says: "There is still plenty of land in India for the whole of the rural people. Good agricultural dry-crop land lies waste, notably in Central India and the Central Provinces, because there are not enough people or cattle for cultivation. In other parts (particularly in the Deccan), with a climate at least equally precarious, cultivation has extended from the best to the very poorest descriptions of soil. The cultivators of these poorer soils make only a bare living in favourable seasons, and, with their dependants flock to relief works in famine years. Agricultural labourers migrate from Bengal and the Central Provinces to Assam, from the United Provinces to Bengal, from Madras and Chittagong to Burma; and outside of India to Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, British Cuiana and other Colonies in search of agricultural and other employment." To provide for the periods of dire scarcity, whether caused by drought or flood, it is necessary, to initiate the cultivators in hand-spinning and hand-weaving, on which they can maintain themselves on the dead failure of crops. For want of food to support their lives and clothes to cover their nackedness, they are sorely pressed to emigrate to other lands to enrich with their hard labour the inexcrable foreign capitalists on undergoing cruel and disgraceful treatments as helots. In England there is talk of draining the Wash and turning it into fertile farm lands. India ought to emulate the example of England in similar venture, equally with the irrigations of dry lands for the preservation of her teeming population. The bed-rock of Swaraj (Commonwealth) is the prosperous economic conditions of the masses of the people.—Yours, etc.

SAILENDRA KRISHNA DEB.

9, Old Post Office St.
Calcutta January 10.

E. WARD VOTERS AND MR. BAPTISTA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No greater service can be done to the citizens of Bombay than the return of Mr. Joseph Baptista to the Municipal Corporation. It is quite unique for the voters to propose Mr. Baptista's name without soliciting his previous consent. No other candidate in Bombay (perhaps not in the world) can boast of such an achievement. But now that Mr. Baptista has given his consent it behoves every voter to return Mr. Baptista at the top of the poll. Nobody in Bombay possesses his singular ability in Municipal affairs, his capacity for independent and unselfish work in the cause of the citizens of Bombay. He is the friend of the poor and the oppressed and an enemy of robbery, jobbery and snobbery in all its forms. Let us return a lion to the sheep's-fold!—Yours etc.

V. M. PAWAR.
C. M. VAKIL.
M. D. DALVI.
CHAMAN LALL.

A CONFESSION.

(Reproduced from "Young India" of Jan. 12)

Dear Mr. Gandhi.

As an Englishwoman and a Christian in name, I wish to offer you a humble and earnest tribute of admiration and sympathy. I do so because I think it may help a little in these difficult times for any English man or woman, however insignificant, to express sympathy with the cause of Indian Nationalism, I cannot carry my sympathy so far as to believe in non-cooperation as a principle of action, because I cannot so far despair of my people as to think that to attempt to cooperate with them is hopeless. But I fully appreciate the sincerity and consistency of those who like yourself believe that only by a complete official severance from us can your people attain to the self-respect and freedom of personality necessary to make them a nation.

I therefore deeply and earnestly deplore the culpable blindness and misunderstanding of many of my people. I believe that the British Empire,—the whole achievement, that is, of Britain as a nation,—is being called up in these days before the Judgment Seat of God, Who "judges the nations righteously", and Whose sentences we may read in history if we will, as the Jews have taught us to do. I believe that God is using you in particular, with all that you stand for, as a challenge to my people, a scourage to our pride, and a mirror in which we may see our failure to be disciples of Jesus Christ. I believe that you have caught the central idea and spirit of His message, and are applying it far more correctly and consistently than we have done as a people, and I believe that the Indian people are this day showing Who is the real Master of their hearts, because you show Him to them more truly than we do.

I have been in India for five years, and had opportunities of seeing a good deal of it in Madras, Travancore, Bombay and Calcutta I have made Indian friends, one at least of whom I can count in the innermost circle of my friends. But it has taken me every bit of these five years to learn that I need go no further than my own self to find evidences of that deeply-rooted subconscious pride which is what God is judging the Britisher to-day. I have been sympathetic—have given and won trust and affection,—but I know that in my heart all the time has been a snug consciousness of superiority, unwillingness to learn unpalatable truths from your people; and I know that is what is wrong with my people. You have shown us a beautiful and noble example of sincere public acknowledgment of mistakes. You call your people frankly to repent of their shortcomings. We English do not understand that in you, because it is the last thing we can do ourselves. May God forgive us and bring us to repentance before it is too late.

I believe that my people to-day really want to do the right thing, the fair, wise and decent thing. I think in the end they will be forced by the logic of events to do it, as they have been forced in Ireland. But we have worked diligently for generations to produce a sound and satisfactory machine of law and order which it has been our chief endeavour honourably to serve; and it is this machine under which we now lie crushed, as the Jews of Jesus' day lay crushed under their machine of Law, through the noblest moral and religious code the world had yet produced. No one, who reads such speeches as that of Lord Ronaldshay at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on December 19th, or that of Lord Reading to the deputation on the 21st, can fail to see how honourably and earnestly these two gentlemen are serving the machine, not as Caiaphases, but as Nicodemuses and Gamaliels. And yet as I lay down the newspaper, the cry of my heart is "Lord, open our eyes that we may see"!

Perhaps your way is the best, the only way to make us see. If so, may God continue to give you true sincerity of soul, disinterestedness, and clearness of vision. May the Spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, whom I believe you serve, keep you free from the taint of the politician and the temptations of the demagogue. And may the Spirit of Truth direct us all.

I am,
Yours in sincere admiration,
AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.

Dec. 22nd, 1921.

OPPORTUNITIES IN JOURNALISM.

Sir Henry E. Duke, President of the Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce Division—himself an old journalist—was the guest of the London District of the Institute of Journalists at their annual dinner at Connaught Rooms on Saturday night. Mr. Arthur Watson presided.

Proposing "The Institute of Journalists," Sir Henry said that since the days of Addison every essayist had also been a journalist.

Journalism had great opportunities in these times. Most of the conveniences and facilities of life had come into existence in the last half-century, and a new mind and a new outlook had come. It was very embarrasing sometimes to elderly people. But there it was, and it was the new mind an the new outlook which had to be served by journalism and by the journalist of to-day.

The crisis of that week—a crisis of unprecedented gravity in the affairs of the Empire—had been dealt with in the Press in a manner which showed journalism today to be as capable as it had been in the past.

Mr. George Springfield, responding, referred to the relations between the Institute and the National Union of Journalists. They had gone far enough with negotiations to realise that, at any rate, very material advantages would accrue if it were possible to bring about some sort of fusion or amalgamation between the two organisations.

Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Cahrge d'Affaires for China, in reply to the toast of "The Vistor," said diplomat had to talk diplomatically whereas the journalist could talk freely. (Laughter.) "A journalist may say waht he means, while a diplomat does not always speak exactly what he means. The Chinese language is a very difficult language, but it is not hard for the Chinese, As I went to school in America. I learned your language second-hand. "(Laughter).—"Westminter Gazette."

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THE NATIONAL ECHO.
Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1921 Page 4 from our own correspondents.
A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.
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AMERICA'S SYMPATHY.

HER READINESS TO PROMOTE INDIA'S CAUSE

To the People of India:—"The United States of America has never failed to extend sympathy and support to all peoples who were struggling for freedom.

"A short time ago our army returned from overseas after having brought victory to the allied cause. Our entrance into this great struggle was predicated upon the principle that 'the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed and our aid was accepted by the Allies upon the theory that at the close of the war peoples everywhere should be permitted to determine for themselves the character of government under which they shall live. Our right, not only to sympathise with the people of India and Ireland and Egypt who are struggling for the right of self-determination, but to give them active support, is conceded by the promises of our associates in the great war and sealed by the blood of our soldiers.

"Accordingly we send our sympathy to the people of India and our assurance that we will do all we may to promote the success of their struggle."

Mr. Granville S. Macfarland, Editor-in-Chief, "The American," Boston.

Major Eugene F. Kinkead, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Herman C. Kudlich, New York City, N. I.

Hon. William J. Burke, Member of Congress, pg., Washington, D. C.

Rev. John H. Dooley, New York City, N. I.

Hon. Edward F. Dunn, Ex-Governor, Illionis.

Mr. Thomas A. Gannon, Tuckahoe, New York.

Mr. Gilson, Gardner, Scripps Newspapers, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Charles P. Gillen, Ex-Mayor, Newark, N. I.

Hon. Patrick J. Griffin, Mayor, Hoboken, N. J.

Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes', Community Church, New York City, N. I.

Rev. Thomas J. Hurton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. Joseph T. Lawless, Late Judge, Circuit Court, Norfolk, Pa.

Hon. Edward F. Mac Sweeney, Late Port Commissioner, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Basil M. Manly, Late Jt. Chairman, War Labour Board, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Elliot Marshall, Mayor, St. Joseph, Mo.

Justice James F. Minturn, Supreme High Court of New Jersey.

Hon. George W. Norris, U. S. Senator, Mass Washington, D. C.

Hon. Peter H. O'Brien, Judge, Circuit Court, Detroit, Michigan.

Hon. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor, Cambridge, Mass.

Hon. David I. Wash, U. S. Senator, Mass, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Frank J. Hague, Mayor, Jersey City, N. J.

Hon. Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor, Milwaukee, and others.

—The "Motherland."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST N. C. O.

EXCESSES IN JORHAT.

JORHAT (ASSAM), Jan. 10.

(Through Congress News Service.)

In spite of the peaceful and absolutely non-violent attitude of the non-cooperators the ruthless and short-sighted policy of the local authorities has led Jorhat through a regime of terror. The unrest arising over the inhuman and unwarranted flogging affair of the 3rd instant has not yet fully abated. The matters have taken a more serious turn. Government, with the existing array of civil and military forces behind them, have invested most of the tea planters of the district with power of Special Sub-Inspectors of Police, and the labourers of the latter with that of Special Constables with a jurisdiction of 10 miles' radius. How these new-born guardians of peace and order acts and what will be the effect of this abuse of power will be spoken by their own actions of the 8th instant, the 3rd day of their receiving new power through wire. It was a Sunday and a "hat"-day as well. A European manager came out on horseback with red ribbon round the hat and flogged, kicked and slapped three volunteers when they were talking of Swadeshi and self-respect to some people on the road.

The same morning 3 European planters similarly came out on horse with a force of about 50 "coolies" with red ribbons in their arms and long sticks in their hands. The "hat"-going people, who are habitually subjected to ill-treatment in the Garden hats, seeing this apprehended some mischief and did not want to go to the Rajai hat; but one of the Europeans assured the people no trouble would arise and led them to the hat. The other two proceeding towards Ladoigarh Chariali met Sjt. Subbachandra Gosvani of Patiari Satra on his way to Boloma. The latter was riding slowly with some people and reading to them an article from the "Hitabadi." He having finished it the people dispersed with a shout of Mahatma Gandhi ki jay. On hearing this the two aforesaid planters who rode past across him, turned back, overtook him and began to whip him furiously. The Gossain fell down, the Europeans continuing to beat him. A crowd of hat-going people and others working in the fields nearby assembled on the spot and demanded for an explanation as to why they beat their revered Gossain. The crowd of the "cooly" constables took to their heels at this and the Europeans after beating 3 men who dared to ask them for an explanation. It is also reported a certain labourer hurled a bamboo stick at one of the Sahebs and hit him on the back while he was galloping off. On their way they met 3 volunteers from whose heads they snatched off the "Gandhi caps." They then brought two more Sahebs and some more "Special Constables" to the Rajai hat and tried to surround it, but the people got timely warning and instantaneously the hat got dispersed. The people have decided to stop attending any hat within the district for two months as doing so has proved to be unsafe and insecure. At Took hat also when the civil guards molested 3 volunteers the people immediately withdrew from the hat.

In the town itself the police both military and civil are trying to create a panic. An overjealous European ex-soldier is the Superintendent of Police. People have been indiscriminately assaulted. Picketers have been abused and bodily removed by forces.

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GREECE AND BRITAIN.

FINANCIAL HELP.

We reproduce an extract from the "Daily Telegraph" of 29th December last. The article is described as "From a Diplomatic correspondent." It refers to the extraordinary financial facilities given by the British Government to the Greek Government. The result of this help on the peace negotiations with Turkey are indicated at the end of the extract.

I learn that, in accordance with the Supreme Council's decision of August last, which sanctioned the supply of both money and munitions to the Near Eastern belligerents by private Allied firms, the British Government, which had hitherto not availed itself of this privilege, has raised the financial embargo placed upon Greece by the Powers as far back as January, 1921. The Greek Government has accordingly been authorised to apply to British banks for a loan or loans up to a total of £15,000,000, on condition that the proceeds are to be expended upon purchases in Great Britain. In this way a stimulus will be given to British trade and industrial employment.

The Greek Government, on the other hand, forgoes all claims to the unpaid balances of the respective loans of £10,000,000 and £2,000,000 granted to it by the British Government before the advent of the present regime at Athens. Concomitantly, the British Government's lien on the Greek assets or revenues mortgaged in respect of these loans is naturally waived, so that Greece is in a position to offer tangible security to private lenders.

It may be recalled that our Allies, who were parties to the decision of August last, did not hesitate to avail themselves promptly enough of the implied liberty for their traders. Moreover, the Treaty of Angora would debar any criticism in France of our present action, which, it may be well to re-emphasise, only applies to supplies from private, not Governmental, sources to the Hellenic kingdom. If, however, the indirect result of such British private enterprise should be that the Greek Government is enabled to maintain its army in good defensive condition, whilst the subject of a general peace in the Near East, and, in particular, of the future of the Christian and other non-Kemalist minorities, is being discussed between the Powers and Turkey, only those who would gladly see both the minorities and the Straits at the mercy of Angora's forces could possibly cavil at the effect just given to the Supreme Council's decision by Great Britain.

DEVOTION TOWARDS HUSBAND.

The Judge: "Why did you marry a blind man?"

The Woman: "His mother died. He had no one to look after him. Somebody must look after the weak."

The words were spoken in the Edmonton County Court yesterday, when Mrs. G. Cowling, a pale middle-aged woman, with hair prematurely grey was sued for arrears of rent of her rooms on the top floor of 3, Stanley-road, Harringay, N., says an English Contemporary.

"It is very hard for you," said Judge Crawford, and the woman answered, "No, I am glad I did it. He is such a good fellow." The judge said he felt sure the landlord would be considerate in the circumstances.

"Had I not been so nervous my reply to the judge would have been that blindness was not *the* reason but an added reason why I married my husband," Mrs. Cowling told a "Daily Mail" reporter in the mail week.

"I married him six years ago. I was more willing to marry him because of his blindness; it showed me a way I could help him. We struggled hard on the small income he got as an instructor at Finsbury Park Gymnasium, but the gymnasium closed at the end of the war and we have had to fight to live on what he could earn as a street musician. I have had to cheer him through long periods of utter despondency. I have struggled to earn for him; and I would marry him again to-morrow.

"Harringay is full of out-of-work ex-Service men, and my husband can earn very little against their appeals for help. He might succeed if he went far afield, but he says: 'I am entitled to ask for help within my own parish but not outside.'

"I have kept the news of the summons from him, and he knows nothing about it."

BRITISH IGNORANCE.

NO REPRESSION IN INDIA!

The London Correspondent of the "Hindu" writing on 21st December says:—

According to Mr. Montagu there is no repressioon in India! I think he had better go to school again and learn the meaning of words. He gave vent to this verbal quibble in answering a question of Mr. Spoor's in the House of Commons last Monday. The Labour member had tried to enforce the moral of recent events elsewhere. He asked the Secretary of State whether he had any information from the Government of India which would indicate that, in their considered opinion, those methods of repression which failed so lamentably in Ireland, and which had consequently to be abandoned, were the only methods by which the situation in India could be met.

Here are the terms of Mr. Montagu's extraordinary reply:—

"I find it difficult to understand what my hon. friend has in mind. There is nothing in India which should be described as repression. Action has been taken to prevent civil disturbances and to put a stop to breaches of public order, in nearly every case by means of prosecution for offences against the ordinary law."

Such an answer was unworthy of a man who claims to have such a clear knowledge and understanding of the Indian situation. He knew perfectly well what was in Mr. Spoor's mind in putting the question. He must be aware of the widespread resentment which prevails in India (not merely in what are called "extreme" circles) as a result of the oppressive measures recently taken against many representative men. It is ridiculous to ride off on the plea that all this has been done under the ordinary law. This is only true in so far as the "ordinary law" has itself been made the instrument of ruthless repression. The action of the Government has been purely arbitrary in many cases, and the unprecedented number of arrests within such a short period shows how easy it is for the authorities to bring out the old weapons of oppression from the armoury of the so-called "ordinary law." There was no need for further exceptional legislation of a coercive character when the instruments already to hand could be used in such drastic fashion.

REMOVING BRITISH IGNORANCE.

We are feeling the need just now, more than ever, of independent testimony from India. All the British public is allowed to know comes either through the filtered channels of the India Office or is supplied by biassed Press correspondents in India. The only antidote to the news received from these quarters is furnished by the correspondent of the "Daily Herald," but his messages do not unfortunately command a very large circulation. Hence most people get the impression from such answers as that given in the House by Mr. Montagu that British rule in India is mild and unobjectionable; that the people of India are turbulent and intractable; that the Prince of Wales is being scurvily treated by the Nationalists; and that there is nothing in the policy of the Government calling for serious criticism.

How are such false notions to be corrected and how can the public here be accurately informed as to what the discontents and aspirations of the Indian people really are? Perhaps there are many Indian Nationalists who think the day has gone by when it was necessary to secure an authentic representation of their views and resolutions in this country. I cannot think so. Whatever her political privations may be, Nationalist India ought to be in direct communication with the British democracy. Your case for self-Government needs no justification before any man or nation, but for the sake of our own people as well as yours I think the facts ought to be widely disseminated in this country by some agency properly authorised to speak on your behalf. The Sinn Feiners never ceased the activities of their League of Irish self-determination in Great Britain, and I think the present complacent attitude of the British people towards Ireland is very largely due to this fact. The working classes in particular, have been kept well supplied with information about Ireland and her resolve to achieve freedom. How much do they know to-day about the kindred movement in India and about the principles of non-violence upon which it is founded? They are left in their ignorance to assume that the excesses of the Moplahs and the raiding propensities of tribesmen on the frontier are typical expressions of Indian disaffection. They know hardly anything of the great popular upheaval which is sweeping over India, and which must in the end engulf all artificial obstacles placed in the way.

The British Government deservedly stands very low in your estimation, but I think you ought to see to it that the British democracy is properly informed of what is happening. It is a great pity, in my judgment, that no steps were taken in that direction when the British Committee of the Congress was scrapped. If only the facts about the Indian situation could be fully known I believe you would soon find in this country some powerful auxiliaries.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Colonel Wedgewood asked the Secretary of State last Thursday (by private notice) whether Pundit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. C. R. Das, and some hundred other political leaders had been arrested, what sentences they had received, and whether, as it was the policy of his Majesty's Government to extend to India gradually self-governing institutions, he had taken any steps to secure that politicians whose help we might require in such self-Government, were treated with no indignity.

Mr. Montagu's manner in replying to Indian questions in the House does not improve.

I am afraid he regards the present attitude of India as an affront to himself as the author of the reforms. He thinks you ought to be grateful for all his efforts on your behalf: instead of which his beneficent measures are flouted and ignored, the "justice-loving" Viceroy sent out for your good is insulted, and the Royal Prince who was to have worked such wonders is coldly boycotted. The truth is that Mr. Montagu is sorely nettled by these unwelcome developments.

All he said in reply to Colonel Wedgwood's question was that he was expecting to receive a telegram from the Government of India about the treatment of political prisoners, and that he would then communicate with his hon. and gallant friend.

THE ARRESTS IN BURMA.

In regard to Burma, Mr. Montagu gives up the pretence that there has been no resort to repression. He was asked by Colonel Wedgwood on Friday whether the political leaders in Burma had been arrested and imprisoned under the Defence of India Act instead of, as elsewhere in India, under the ordinary laws; and, if so, why was such extraordinary action taken?

This was Mr. Montagu's reply:—

The means of meeting a systematic boycott of loyal people affected by the ordinary law in India is to proclaim as unlawful the associations which are responsible. I understand that in Burma the boycotting of loyal Burmese is the work of individual extremists who belong to a perfectly respectable association which it would be unjust to proclaim. Special legislation is being prepared, but in the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor has, as an emergency measure, temporarily interned a few mischief-maker under the Defence of India Act.

Is it possible that the recent history of Ireland conveys no lesson to Mr. Montagu when he is dealing with the case of India?

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

ITS EXISTENCE ESSENTIAL.

We note with regret that Mr. Abbas Tyabjee's proposal that the Muslim League should commit *hari kari*, now that the Khilafat organisations are doing a particular communal work, is receiving attention however slight it be, in the Press. It has met with approval in certain quarters in Bombay and the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" bear witness to this approving sentiment. We thought the suggestion too puerile to merit attention. Since it has, however, been favourably received in some Hindu quarters, we think it necessary to enter our emphatic protest at the light-hearted manner in which the question has been broached.

Whatever its defects, it must be said that not a little of the progress of Muslim India and hence of the country in general in the last few years should be set down to the credit of the League. It is the League which has wrung respectful recognition of the community's views from the Government. It is the League which has gathered together and organised the community of interests subsisting among the Muslims all over India speaking various languages. It is the League, again, which has furthered the political position of the Muslims in the country. Without the League, paradoxical as it may seem, the Hindu-Muslim unity would not have been such a reality as it is now. The League has brought about and is striving to maintain a reasoned understanding between the Muslims and the various non-Muslim communities in India. It provided the solidarity of feeling on the Khilafat question which resulted in the organisation of the Khilafat Committees. The latter are only the limbs of the former, brought into being and nourished by the League. We are aware of the defects of the League. Were we captiously minded, we can write volumes on the failings and the shortcomings of the League. But not by such an attitude is the progress of a community promoted: and we shall not be captious. It is foolish not to recognise the great services that the League has rendered to the Muslim community not only, but to India in general.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

Can the Khilafat Committees provide a substitute for such an organisation? We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that they cannot. They are bodies brought into being to fulfil certain particular functions. The allegiance which the Khilafat organisations can boast of is less comprehensive than that which stands to the credit of the League. The respect that the League commands in the country with the people as well as with the Government is infinitely larger than the respect which the Khilafat organisations command. The outlook of the Khilafat organisations is narrow; their clientele more limited; their popularity less; their influence with the Government and the country exceedingly limited compared with that of the League. Such being the case, how can these subordinate organisations with limited objectives, one to which all are not equally enthusiastic, be allowed to supplant the League which Muslims of almost all shades of opinion and Hindus as well respect as much as they view with scorn the activities of the Khilafat organisations? No, it cannot be. The cry of Muslim India should be and we are absolutely sure would be, "Long live the League!"

No one for a moment doubts—Mr. Tyabjee not excluded—that there are matters which Muslims alone can handle and for which an organisation of Muslims is necessary. Mr. Tyabjee says that the Muslims could set themselves up as a Committee inside the Congress with powers and influence co-ordinate to that of the rest in the Congress and that Muslims should trust to this committee to secure their political interests. What difference for good this artificial and new fangled arrangement makes we are unable to say. For one thing, it will alienate the sympathies of Muslims who are leaguers, but not Congressmen. For another, such a course might weaken the Muslim position but cannot solve the problem which it is intended to solve. We can see no good coming out of any such change and the interests of Muslims not only, but of India as a whole lie in strengthening and not in weakening the League. Let not any Muslim then seek to disturb the strength of the League.—The "Muhammadan."

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15th December 1921.

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Vice-President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation,)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

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